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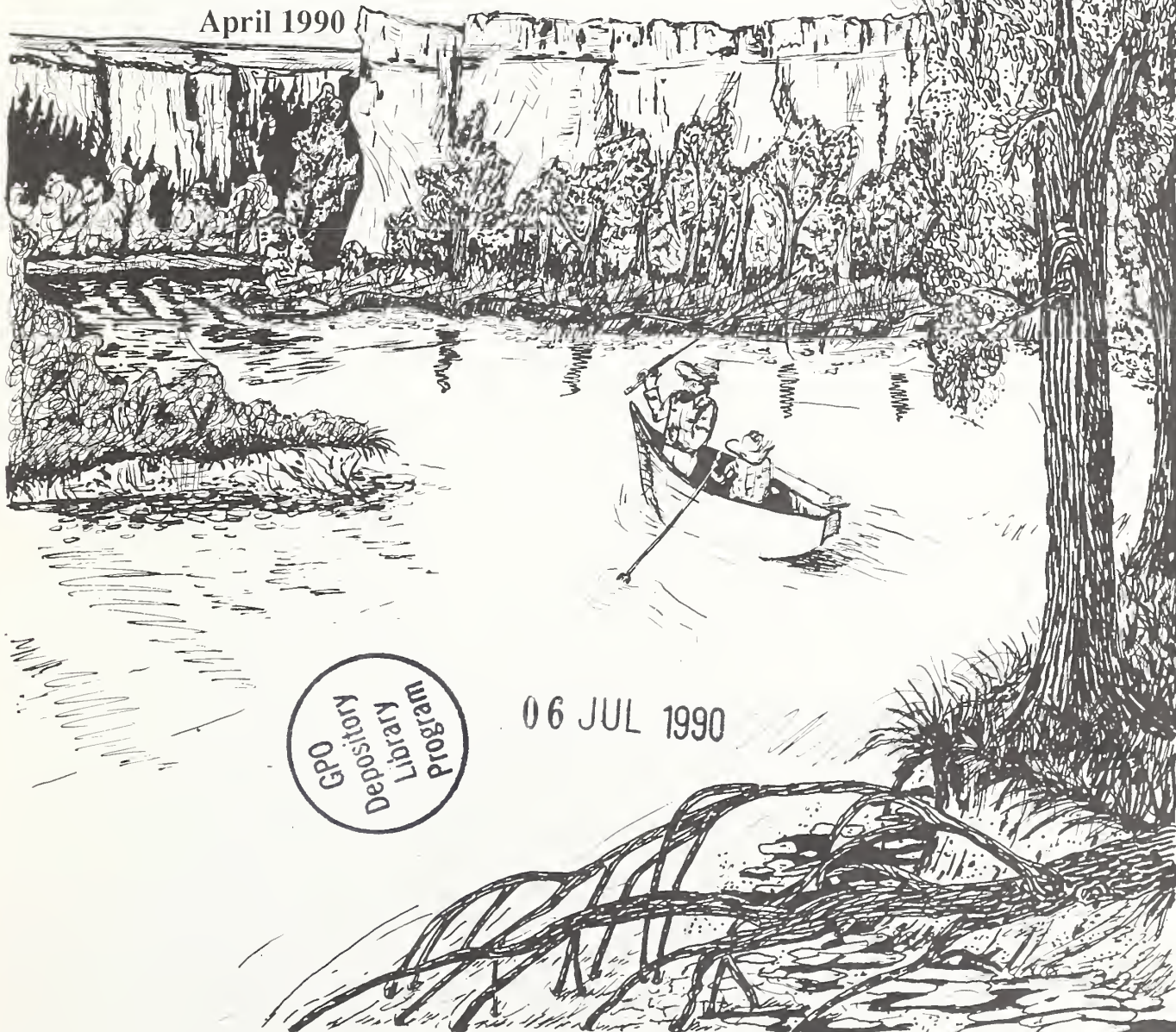


Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls District
Medicine Lodge Resource Area



U.S. Forest Service
Targhee National Forest
Palisades Ranger District

April 1990



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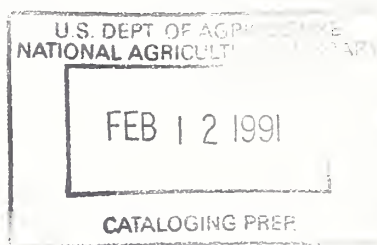
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Summary

Introduction

This draft Activity/Operations plan for the Upper Snake River addresses future management for 15,000 acres of public land, administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and 5,000 acres of National Forest land, administered by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). All proposed actions are consistent with the Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan (BLM) and the Targhee Forest Land Management Plan (USFS). This plan does not address the suitability of the South Fork, the Henry's Fork or the Main Stem for designation as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The final Activity/Operations plan will be selected by the BLM Medicine Lodge Area Manager and the USFS Palisades District Ranger, after reviewing comments provided by you and others on this draft. The final management plan may be selected from the proposed action or one of the alternatives or a combination of management actions from various alternatives covered in the environmental assessment (EA).

Planning Issues

Eleven issues were identified through the scoping process. These issues reflect concerns or conflicts which could be partially or totally resolved through this management plan.

1. Education of River Users
2. Protection of Habitat Management
3. Watershed Protection
4. Land Ownership
5. Protection of Wildlife Habitat
6. Management of Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs)
7. Facility Management
8. Control of River Users
9. Noxious Weed Control
10. Access Needs
11. Management of Livestock

Plan Organization

Knowing where to look in the plan for specific information will give the reader a better understanding of the information provided.

- Chapter I contains an introduction.
- Chapter II contains constraints and management objectives.
- Chapter III provides a section titled "Standards and Management Actions Common to All River SSM Classes", which describes those standards and management actions that are common to or would apply to the nine site specific management classes (SSMC).
- Chapter IV contains the standards and management actions for each site specific management class. Chapter III and IV make up the proposed draft plan.
- Chapter V identifies individuals and organizations involved with the development of this plan.

The accompanying EA fulfills the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 40 CFR 1500.2(e). Three alternatives were covered in this EA: Alternative I, continues current management; Alternative II, the proposed action (our draft plan); and Alternative III, provides more restrictions on recreation, livestock use and other human uses than Alternatives I and II.

The Plan

Proposed Action - Alternative II

The river corridor would be divided into nine specific management areas (see Map 3). The nine management areas fall into three classifications, I, II and III. Class I areas would be managed to maintain an unmodified natural environment while Class III areas would be managed to provide a greater modification of the natural environment. Class II areas would be managed for an intermediate level of modification to the natural environment. Class I management would apply to 11 river miles, Class II would apply to 68 miles and Class III would apply to 40 miles.

Recreation opportunities would be enhanced through an aggressive visitor information program; research into recreation use, trends and preferences; and placement of additional toilet facilities.

Minimum spacing between camp sites would be required to maintain high quality camping experiences. Campsites receiving too much use would be closed until rehabilitation of the site is complete. Outfitters camping in the Class I area, between Conant and Lufkin Bottom would be required to camp in two areas, designated for exclusive use by commercial outfitters. Camping privileges for commercial outfitters would not be transferable as current outfitters sell or transfer their operations.

A major recreation development would be constructed near the Snake River Guard Station (south of the Swan Valley Bridge). This development would include a visitor center, operated jointly by the BLM and USFS, a boat ramp and a day use area. A 20 unit campground would be developed at Wolf Flat and indiscriminate camping at this site would be controlled. A day use area with boat ramp would be developed at Heise Bridge and Cottonwood. Day access would be developed at Warm Springs, North Menan Butte, Clark Bottom, Squaw Creek, Falls Overlook, Trestle Bridge and at the St. Anthony gauging station. Legal access would be acquired, willing seller-willing buyer, to Big/Six North park, Robert's Bridge, and Robert's Gravel Pit where parking areas and footpaths would be developed.

Off-highway vehicles would be restricted to existing roads and trails. These roads or trails would be closed and rehabilitated if they cause a high level of soil erosion. On USFS lands, users would follow district travel maps.

Wildlife habitat for threatened or endangered species, great blue herons, geese and big game species would be provided. Six primary nesting zones for bald eagles would be closed to human activity from February 1 to July 31 and the principle management parcel would be monitored for conflicts between eagles and human use. If standards are exceeded in the bald eagle principle management parcel, those factors causing the problems will be identified and changed. A five hundred foot ceiling above the river corridor would be established for aircraft to reduce disturbance to bald eagles except for emergency situations. Peregrine nesting sites, if established, would be protected.

In the spring, boat access to the river would be discouraged by not mechanically removing snow and ice from boat ramps. This would provide for minimal disturbance to nesting geese. Also, higher stream flows would be requested for late March to push geese to higher ground to nest. Both of these actions would improve geese nesting success.

Vegetative cover would be maintained at or near current levels to provide for suitable nesting and winter habitat for bald eagles, wildlife security habitat, shade and cover for fish and high scenic quality. One percent of the cottonwood base resource would be recruited annually through natural and mechanical methods.

BLM forage allocations for livestock use would range from 40 to 50 percent herbaceous plants and from 20 to 35 percent of browse plants. Forage allocations for wildlife use would range from 10 to 20 percent for herbaceous plants and from 15 to 20 percent for browse plants. USFS allocations for livestock would be 50 percent for herbaceous plants and 40 percent for browse. Relinquished grazing privileges would be retired in Class I (BLM only).

Alternative I

The following actions constitute Alternative I. With this alternative, current management practices would continue.

The river corridor would be managed as a single unit (no breakdown into classes).

All federal land would be open to recreation activities without spacing requirements for camping. Two new recreation sites, Heise Bridge (BLM) and Cottonwood (USFS), would be developed for day use to disperse use. All existing developments would be maintained at current levels. No additional legal access would be obtained.

Outfitters could continue to apply for designated campsites anywhere in the corridor as long as the site would not adversely affect bald eagle nesting or heron rookeries. Permanent outfitter caches would be permitted.

Three primary bald eagle nesting zones would be closed to human activity from February 1 to July 31. No specific measures to protect heron rookeries would be identified.

Recruitment of cottonwoods would occur through natural propagation and would not be assisted through mechanical means. Forage allocations for livestock and wildlife would be 50 percent on herbaceous plants and 40 percent on browse.

Alternative III

The following actions constitute Alternative III. This alternative would initiate more extensive restrictions on recreation and livestock use of the corridor than either of the other alternatives. Protection of wildlife and riparian resources would take priority over recreation and livestock use.

The Class I management would be expanded to include river segments from the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge at Heise to the confluence with the Henry's Fork (14 river miles), excluding 1/4 mile on either side of the Lorenzo Bridge, in addition to the 11 mile segment from Conant to Lufkin Bottom (see Map 3 in the EA). Class I management would apply to a total of 25 river miles, Class II management would apply to 54 miles and Class III to 40 miles.

Recreation management actions would be more aggressive. A daily fee of \$1.50 per person would be charged for noncommercial recreation use in the planning corridor. Fees would be returned to the area to protect resources, resolve user conflicts and provide visitor safety. Another management action would require commercial guide boats to display a sticker. These stickers would readily identify authorized guides and allow enforcement efforts to concentrate on illegal outfitters and guides.

Management actions for camping would be similar to those identified under the proposed action, such as restrictions on minimum spacing between campsites and closing campsites which are receiving too much use, but restrictions would be more stringent. Restrictions on commercial outfitter camps in Class I areas would be the same as in the proposed action.

Access and trailheads would be developed at the South Fork Rim Trail as well as sites identified in the proposed action. The Visitor Center/day use site at Snake River Guard Station, a boat ramp with day use facilities at Heise Bridge and campground at Wolf Flat would be developed, as also identified in the proposed action. No new legal access would be obtained.

Nine primary nesting zones for bald eagles would be closed to human activity from February 1 to July 31 and the principle management parcels would be monitored for conflicts between eagles and human use. If bald eagle protection standards are exceeded in the eagle principle management parcels, those factors causing the problems would be identified and changed. A five hundred foot ceiling above the river corridor would be established for aircraft to reduce disturbance to bald eagles except for emergency situations. Peregrine nesting sites, if established, would be protected.

Vegetative cover would be slightly increased from current levels to provide for suitable nesting and winter habitat for bald eagle, wildlife security habitat, shade and cover for fish and high scenic quality. Two percent of the cottonwood base resource would be recruited annually.

BLM forage allocations for livestock use would range from 0 percent (Class I management areas) to 50 percent of herbaceous plants and forage allocations for wildlife use would range from 10 to 50 percent for herbaceous plants and

from 15 to 40 percent for browse species. USFS allocations for livestock and big game combined would range from 0 to 45 percent for herbaceous plants and from 0 to 35 percent for browse. Relinquished grazing privileges would be retired in Class I.

Chapter I

Introduction

Purpose and Scope

Growth in recreation use and demand along with other conflicting resource values necessitates an orderly process to enhance opportunities and provide solutions for current and future problems. The Snake River Activity/Operations Plan is a multiple resource plan keying in on recreation, riparian habitat and wildlife values. A series of site specific management actions have been developed in this plan to protect important resource values associated with the most unique ecosystem in Idaho while allowing for public utilization and enjoyment. This plan is not a panacea for all the problems associated with the Snake River corridor, but rather a first step towards long range management. The plan is designed to last 15 years with a review every 5 years to add new information and see if we are still on track.

Two land use plans, Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan (RMP) prepared for the Medicine Lodge Resource Area (BLM) and the Targhee National Forest Land Management Plan (USFS), provide the general direction for the development of the Snake River Activity/Operations Plan (Snake River Plan). The Snake River Plan is not a plan amendment document or a revision document for these major land use plans. Management actions covered in this plan are in conformance with both agencies' land use plans.

Within both Forest Service and BLM land use plans, general guidelines were established for the protection and use of resources on federal lands along the Snake River. This Activity/Operations Plan is consistent with those general guidelines and provides more detailed and site specific management direction.

The National Rivers Inventory List (1980) identified 61 miles of the Snake River from Palisades Dam to the confluence with the Henry's Fork as a candidate river eligible for study under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This could result in designation by the U.S. Congress as scenic and/or recreational. This Activity/Operations Plan is not a wild and scenic river study.

Because this is an issue oriented document, its scope is limited to a discussion of actions required to resolve

identified issues and concerns. Detailed site planning and facility design efforts will be undertaken for the area following approval of specific management actions identified in this plan.

Location and Setting

The Snake River Activity/Operation Planning Area is located in Bonneville, Jefferson, Madison and Fremont Counties of Southeast Idaho (see Map 1). There are approximately 119 miles of river identified in the river corridor for this planning effort. This includes the South Fork from Palisades

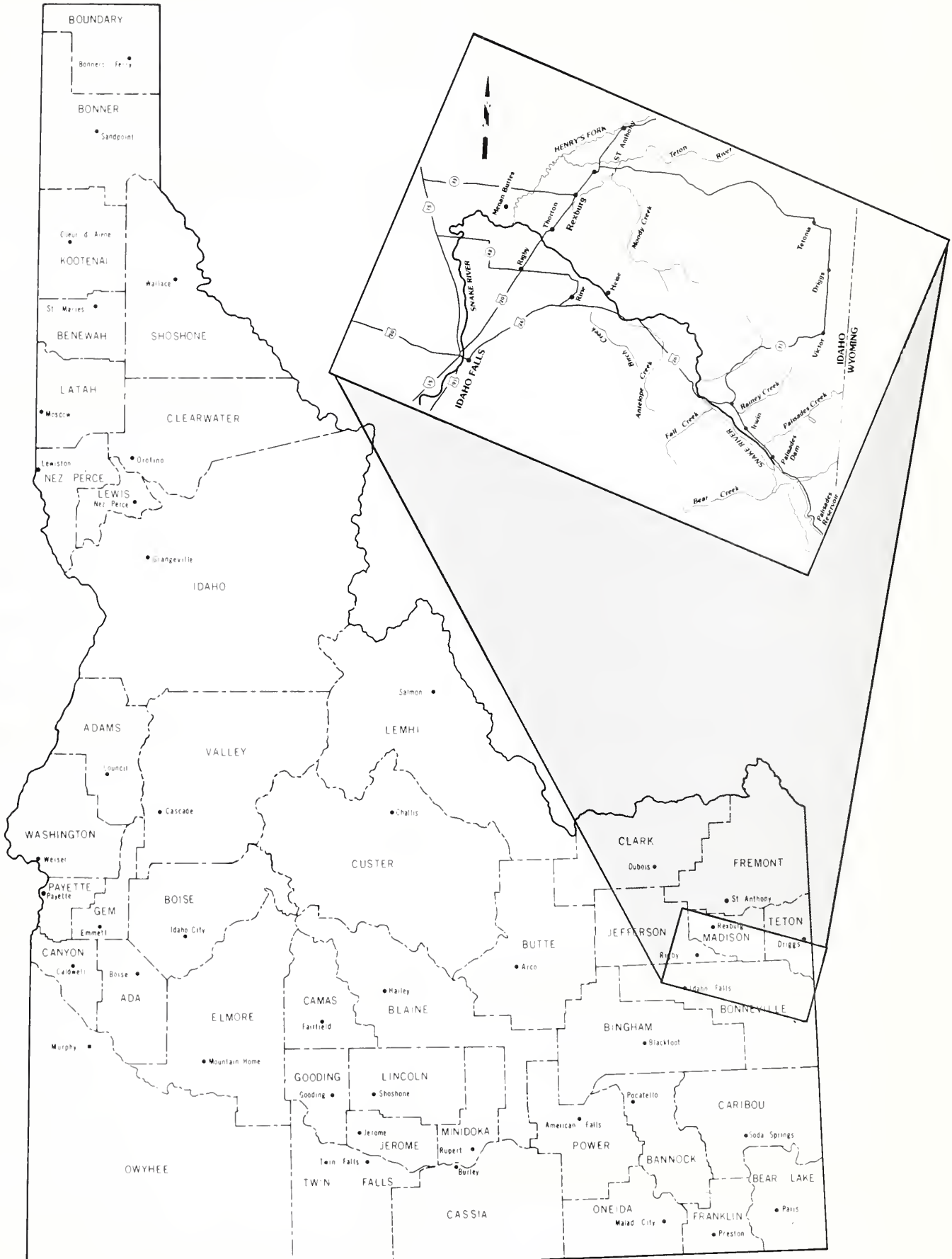
Dam to the confluence, Henry's Fork from the confluence to St. Anthony and main stem from the confluence south to Market Lake Canal below Lewisville Knolls (see Map 2). Within the river corridor covered by this plan, BLM manages approximately 15,000 acres and the Forest Service manages about 5,600 acres. There are about 580 acres of public land and 20,500 acres of private land along the river corridor.

The region surrounding the Snake River corridor has a variety of populated areas, ranging from the City of Idaho Falls with a population of approximately 45,000, to small towns and uninhabited forest lands. Many farms and ranches occur along the Snake River and their presence is visible as a major land use.

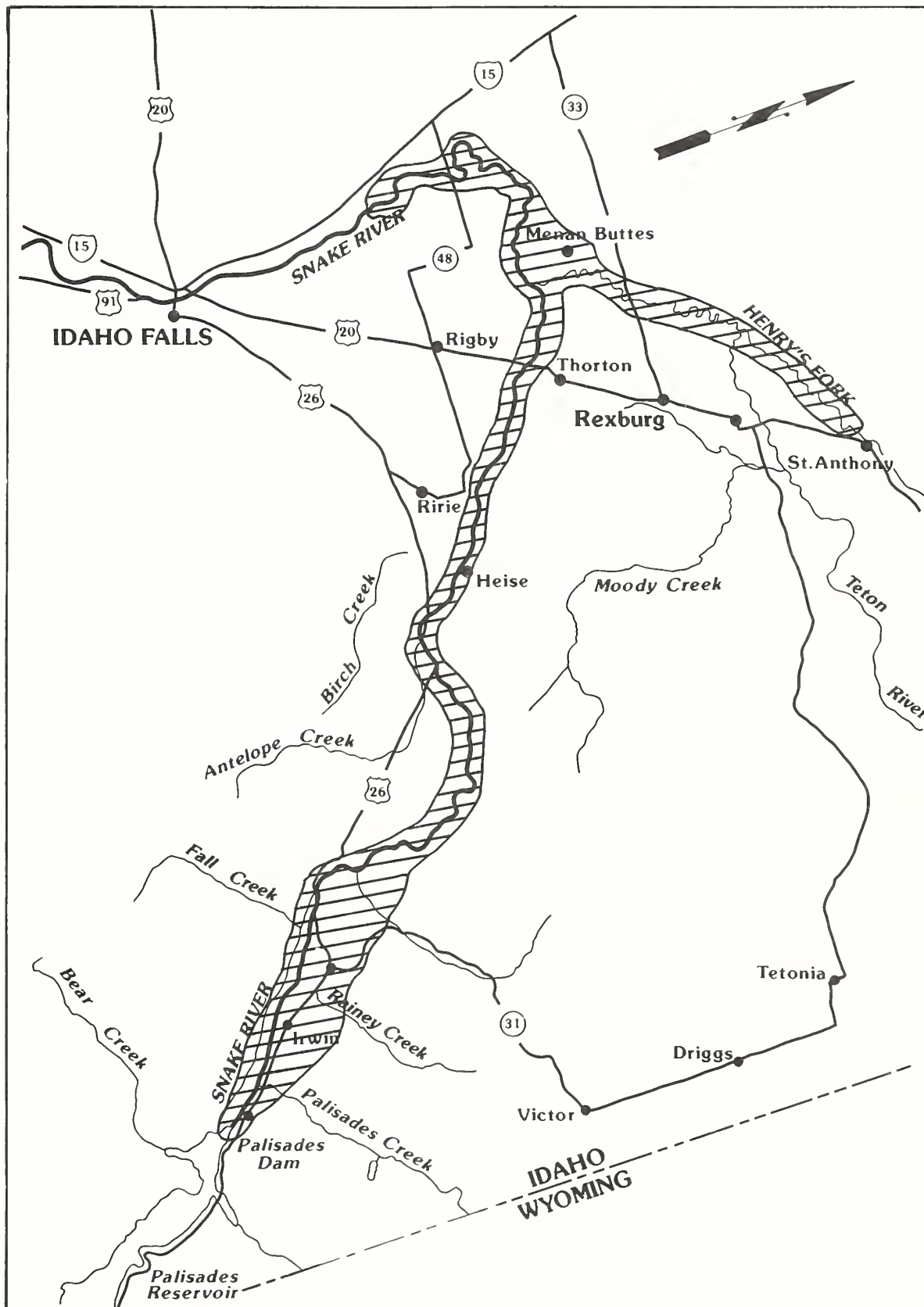
Landscape Character

The Snake River Planning Area is characterized by three sections: the upper section near Palisades Dam is a mountain valley, the middle section on the South Fork a rugged canyon, and the lower section (including the main stem and Henry's Fork) a wide river with a broad, open flood plain. These different river sections provide varying scenic panoramas of gentle forested uplands, rugged mountains, precipitous cliffs, park-like islands in the river channel, cottonwood riparian, Douglas fir, aspen, and juniper/sagebrush vegetation. The river has sculpted and influenced the surrounding landscape for many years, and continues to do so.

Map 1 General Location



Map 2 Snake River Corridor



Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

General History

The Snake River has been known to European man for less than two hundred years. Earlier inhabitants, the Shoshone Indians, had utilized the Snake River corridor for at least 650 years. Indications from limited archaeological investigations point to human habitation for 9,000 years.

At the time of the arrival of the first white men, the Shoshone, Bannock, Blackfoot, and occasionally the Crow, were the major Indian tribes utilizing the Snake River country. Explorers for fur trading companies, and trappers explored the vast region of the North and South Forks of the Snake River during the early 1800's. Hunting, fishing, and trapping continued as the method of survival for the early inhabitants, Indians and white men alike.

By the 1870's, limited settlement had started in the Snake River area. Farming, ranching, and logging provided livelihoods for these settlers. They supplied materials for a growing mineral exploration industry and the railroads that were spanning the continent. Livestock grazing became a widespread use of the land in the Snake River country.

During the early 1900's, the character of the Snake River continued to exhibit man's use and alteration of the land. A resort area, Heise Hot Springs, brought tourists to one segment of the river during this time period. During this period access points to the river were developed. Only the stretch of river between Black Canyon and Conant Valley remained unroaded.

In 1947, Palisades Dam was authorized, its primary function being the storage of water for irrigation. Upon completion of the dam, and inundation of the Upper Swan Valley in 1956, the flow rate of the South Fork of the Snake River was controlled. Other dams were planned along the South Fork, but during the 1970's these dams were determined to be uneconomical and the plans were abandoned. However, the Bureau of Reclamation retains land withdrawals to many acres of federally managed lands along the South Fork for future consideration.

From Heise to Lorenzo several irrigation diversions reduce the volume of water in the South Fork channel. From 1980 through 1985 the average flow diverted between Heise and Lorenzo was 21% of the total South Fork flow for the month of May, 33% for June, 42% for July, 53% for August and 55% for September. Table 1 shows the percentage of the South Fork's flow being diverted between Heise and Lorenzo by year and month.

River flow rates are controlled by the Palisades Dam and are determined by irrigation needs and flood control, thus affecting river levels and volume. Though this modification of the river affects the river ecosystem and use of the river, parts of the South Fork corridor retain the characteristics and natural features that were present at the arrival of European man.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in a 1980 study entitled, "Important Fish and Wildlife Habitats of Idaho" stated that portions of the Snake River (covered by this plan)

Table 1*
Flow Diversions on the South Fork

	Total Diversion Heise to Lorenzo	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1980-1985
May	cubic feet/second % of the SF Snake	4095 27.3	3548 29.3	3365 18.8	2340 14.4	2265 14.6	3282 21.0	20.9
June	cubic feet/second % of the SF Snake	5136 27.6	5600 30.0	6247 41.1	6158 28.4	5000 25.3	6432 44.6	32.8
July	cubic feet/second % of the SF Snake	6819 48.1	6393 46.9	6165 33.5	6188 33.5	6331 37.4	6222 55.1	42.4
August	cubic feet/second % of the SF Snake	4597 56.9	4328 47.7	5065 53.4	4805 52.5	4505 50.2	4430 56.7	52.9
September	cubic feet/second % of the SF Snake	3718 67.0	3646 52.6	3684 50.4	4558 61.5	3867 38.6	3119 61.5	55.0

*Information reported from Watermaster's Report, Water District No. 1 and from published USGS Water Resource Data - Idaho, at the Heise gauge.

exhibit one of the most extensive cottonwood riparian forests remaining in the west. It is considered to be Idaho's most valuable and unique ecosystem, providing habitat for many species of fish, birds, and mammals.



Planning Process Used

To develop this Activity/Operations Plan, the methodology developed by George H. Stankey, et.al., called "The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning", was used. Since this plan is not a wilderness plan but rather a detailed plan for day to day activities, several modifications had to be made before the system was deemed workable. The following planning scenario represents the steps followed in plan development.

1. *Identify Issues and Concerns* - Involves identification of area concerns and issues both public and managerial.
2. *Define and Describe Site Specific Management Classes (SSM)* - Site Specific Management Classes are segments of the river where similar conditions and characteristics exist.
3. *Select Indicators of Resource and Social Conditions* - Indicators are specific variables that singly or in combination, are taken as indicative of the condition of the overall SSM class.
4. *Inventory Resource and Social Conditions* - Identify existing condition of the resource and social conditions. The inventory is guided by the indicators selected.
5. *Specify Standards for Resource and Social Conditions in each SSM Class* - Standards are measurable aspects of the indicators defined in step 3. The standards provide a base against which a particular condition can be judged as acceptable or not.
6. *Identify Alternative SSM Class Allocations* - Using the issues and concerns as well existing resource condition to develop probable alternative SSM classes.
7. *Prepare an Environmental Assessment* - Identify management actions for each alternative and select the preferred alternative to the issues and concerns identified in step 1.
8. *Implement Actions and Monitor Conditions* - This step provides the feedback on how well management actions are working and identifies trends in conditions that require new actions.

The framework used for development of this plan consisted of three levels.

1. Interdisciplinary team comprised of FS and BLM personnel that provided the technical expertise.
2. A task force comprised of different types of river users provided input to the interdisciplinary team and made recommendations to management.
3. Management, both FS and BLM, making the final decisions.

A group of people called a Task Force comprised of different types of river users was formed to provide ideas and comments to the interdisciplinary team and to make recommendations to management. The Task Force included several landowners, livestock operators, conservationists, trail machine users, outfitters, irrigators and those concerned with wildlife and recreation. The group met about 20 times over a period of 2 years.

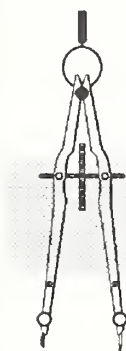
The Task Force will be used throughout the life of the plan, to provide input on plan implementation and any considered modifications. For a list of the Task Force members please refer to the list of preparers located at the back of the document.

Chapter II

Management Issues, Constraints, Assumptions and Objectives

Issues and Areas of Concern

As a result of the scoping process, the agencies (BLM and Forest Service) received 184 separate statements on issues. These issues were derived through public meetings, mailouts and media coverage. Comments were received from a variety of public interests including recreational groups, landowners along the river, conservation groups, wildlife advocates, general public and, state and other federal agencies. We were able to combine like issues to form the following 11 which will be carried throughout the planning process. These issues and concerns illustrate intense competition existing for use of resources and present serious conflicts that management must solve or address through management actions.



Issue No. 1 - Education of River Users

Concerns - River users need to be informed of:

1. Their possible impacts to riparian areas.
2. Hazards associated with irrigation diversions.
3. Management policies and goals.

Issue No. 2 - Protection of Riparian Habitat Management

Concerns - Enhance riparian habitat through proper management of:

1. Grazing in river corridor.
2. Off Highway Vehicle activities (OHV).
3. Developments.
4. The cutting of cottonwood trees for firewood.

Issue No. 3 - Protection of Watershed

Concerns:

1. Erosion on federal lands along the river caused by recreation, grazing and other uses.
2. Rehabilitation of damaged areas where erosion has occurred for a long period of time.

Issue No. 4 - Land Ownership

Concerns - Need for federal agencies to identify boundaries between federally managed lands and private land:

1. Delineate boundaries.
2. Post signs where needed.

Issue No. 5 - Protection of Wildlife Habitat

Concerns:

1. Management of scarce mature and decadent deciduous trees for perching and nesting habitat.
2. Maintaining or enhancing high quality spawning areas and goose nesting areas.
3. Winter habitat for bald eagles and big game species must be kept in good condition.

Issue No. 6 - Management of Off Highway Vehicles (OHV's)

Concerns:

1. Need to provide OHV trails where conflict with other resources would be minimal.
2. OHV activities must be regulated to prevent unacceptable damage.
3. Trail between Blacks and Dry Canyons should be closed to OHV use.
4. OHV use should be limited to existing roads/boat launch sites.

Issue No. 7 - Management of Campsites and Facilities

Concerns:

1. Need to identify developed and dispersed campsites.
2. A need for sanitary services along the river.
3. Need enough campsites for both outfitters and the general public.

4. Agencies need to do a better job of maintaining their facilities.

Issue No. 8 - Control of River Corridor Users

Concerns:

1. Agencies need to get a handle on number of float trips taken down the river.
2. Need to improve enforcement of existing laws and regulations.
3. Agencies need to control trash left by users.

Issue No. 9 - Control of Noxious Weeds in the River Corridor

Concern:

1. The spreading of noxious weeds throughout the corridor. Agencies should control noxious weeds on federal lands.

Issue No. 10 - Present and Future River Access Needs

Concern:

1. Are new access points needed or should current facilities be improved to handle increasing demands?

Issue No. 11 - Livestock Management in the River Corridor

Concerns:

1. Need to restrict livestock grazing on riparian habitat.
2. Livestock grazing should be allowed to continue on federal lands within the corridor.

Management Constraints

Constraining factors which, by law, policy, regulation, or circumstance, influence the Snake River management program include:

1. The South Fork of the Snake River from Palisades Dam to the confluence with the Henry's Fork (about 61 miles) is considered eligible for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System. Federal agencies must not adversely affect the potential of an eligible river segment for national wild and scenic river designation. Management attention along the South Fork will focus on this objective.
2. Archaeological Resources Protection Act may limit any use to protect cultural resources.

Cultural resource inventories will be completed on public and USFS lands within the South Fork river corridor before any plan project or other land use decision is authorized, or implemented. This inventory will consist of a review of existing cultural resource records, a standard

Class III inventory, pedestrian field survey, and an inventory report to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Mitigation plans will be prepared and executed in response to comments received from SHPO. Mitigation plans may require data recovery, site stabilization, construction of barriers or some other action to remove or lessen the adverse effects of a South Fork Plan project or action.

3. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be consulted prior to implementing projects that may affect habitat for threatened and endangered species. If a "may affect" situation is determined through the agencies' biological assessment process, consultation with the USFWS will be initiated as per Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Management actions needed to implement this plan will consider the objectives and recommended management actions in the Pacific States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan and A Bald Eagle Management Plan for the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.
4. This plan will be consistent with State of Idaho (Department of Water Resources, Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Health and Welfare, and Department of Lands) laws and regulations, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act.
5. BLM wilderness study areas (islands) will continue to be managed in compliance with the Interim Management Policy until they are reviewed and acted upon by Congress. The Interim Management Policy directs that wilderness study areas may not be impaired for wilderness suitability until such time as Congress releases these areas from consideration as wilderness.
6. All management actions must be in conformance with agencies' land use plans or if not in conformance a plan amendment will be prepared.
7. Private land holdings in the management area are not included in this plan.
8. Since a visitor preference study has never been conducted in the planning area, the recreation standards in this document should be considered interim until a river study is completed and additional information becomes available.
9. Under the recreation standard for bareground, the following formula was used to determine an interim maximum acreage for allowable bareground in each river segment. The formula assumes that an average of 50 percent of the federal land in each river segment (SSM Class) could be used for camping (excluding rock outcrops, cliffs, riparian

recruitment areas, deciduous wet shrub habitat areas, etc.). It also assumes 50 percent of the land is private within the river corridor.

FORMULA: River miles in segment times 2 (both sides of the river) times .50 (private lands not available for camping) times .50 (lands which will not support camping) times 5280 (feet in 1 mile) divided by space between campfire rings (social spacing standard) times 3.14 (pi) times radius to the second power (r = bareground radius identified for a specific SSM Class) divided by 43560 (square feet in 1 mile) equals allowable bareground, in acres, per river class.

10. Implementation of any and all components of this plan will depend entirely upon the availability of funding and staffing.

Planning Assumptions

Based upon the constraints outlined in the previous section and other considerations, the following assumptions were made to guide the planning effort:

1. The Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service have no direct control over stream flow (e.g. reservoir releases) which may greatly affect the recreation experience, level of visitor use, and fish and wildlife habitat from season to season. The BLM and USFS may only advise agencies responsible for stream flow.
2. This plan does not address the issue of motorized watercraft on the river. At present, motorized watercrafts are managed by the State of Idaho and County governments. There are some questions as to what authority Federal agencies may have concerning watercraft.
3. Boating safety laws and their enforcement is the primary responsibility of the State of Idaho and respective County. The BLM and Forest Service will work cooperatively with the State and respective County on matters related to boating safety.
4. This plan was prepared on the assumption that current type of opportunities will be maintained. Any major change in the type of opportunities resulting from impoundment projects (e.g. Lynn Crandell Dam Project) would necessitate a revision of the Snake River Activity/Operations Plan.
5. This plan was prepared on the assumption that if money becomes available for land or easement acquisition, these will only be purchased through a willing buyer/willing seller arrangement.

6. All developed sanitary facilities will comply with State and County health regulations.
7. Federal and State laws on OHV use associated with age restrictions and/or permits will be enforced.

Management Objectives

Management objectives for this plan are divided into two sections. The first set of objectives are the general objectives set forth in the land management plans, which apply to the entire planning area and which come from the agencies' main planning document as described in the purpose and scope section of this plan. The second set of objectives are expressed as standards and provide site specific management direction. These objectives are covered in the Standards and Management Actions Section of this plan.

General Objectives

1. Maintain and perpetuate the cottonwood/riparian habitat.
2. Maintain the river's scenic values, particularly in the South Fork Canyon from Conant Valley to Heise.
3. Maintain/enhance critical nesting, foraging and wintering areas for bald eagles, maintain big game winter range and improve unsatisfactory big game habitat. Maintain heron rookeries and improve goose nesting opportunities.
4. Maintain the full range of multiple uses allowed and established in the Medicine Lodge RMP and Targhee LMP.
5. Forest Service will manage domestic livestock grazing according to existing allotment management plans and the BLM will manage grazing in support of wildlife, riparian and recreation.

Site Specific Management Classes (SSM Classes)

It is recognized that resources, uses, and management problems differ in some reaches of the river. Therefore, different classes were considered appropriate for use in the plan.

Using the following SSM definitions (see Table 2), the river corridor was divided into 3 classes, I, II, and III (see Map 3). These definitions generally describe what activities and conditions are acceptable for each class. The specific man-

agement actions for each management class segment are included in the Standards and Management Action Section of this plan. Since there is more than one occurrence of Class II

and Class III segments of the river identified, these have been referred to as Class IIA, Class IIB and so on.

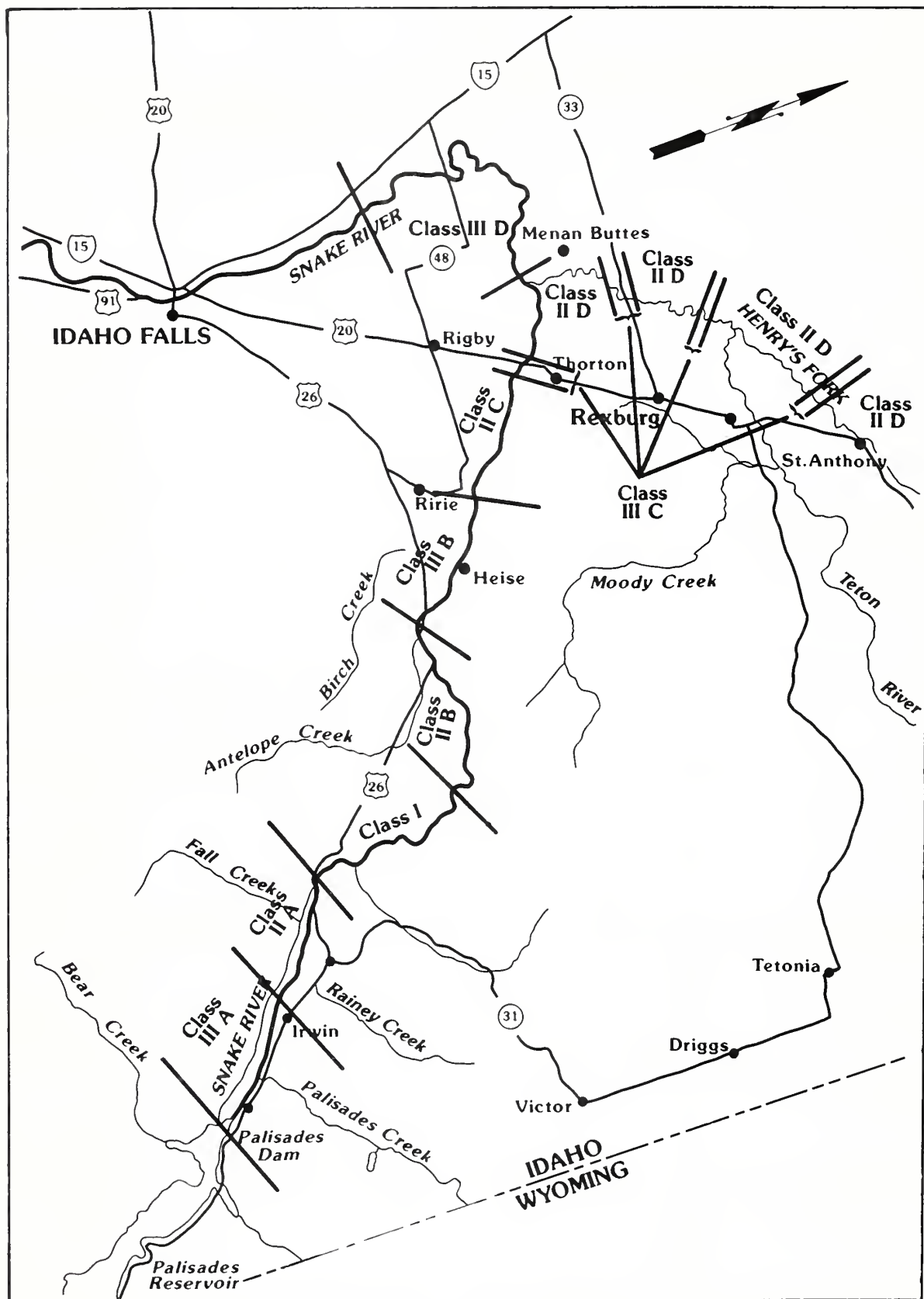
Table 2
Site Specific Management Class Definitions

Criteria Category	Class I	Class II	Class III
Physical Setting	Unmodified natural environment. Evidence of human activities would be unnoticed by an observer. Evidence of non-motorized and one motorized trail is acceptable, but should not exceed standard to carry expected use. Structures are extremely rare. Free of overhead powerlines or cables, except where they currently exist.	Natural setting may have subtle modifications that would be noticed but not draw the attention of an observer. Little or no evidence of roads. Motorized use of trails and roads is acceptable. Structures are rare and isolated.	Natural setting may have modifications which range from being easily noticed to dominant to observers within the area. There is strong evidence of designed roads and or highways. Structures are generally scattered, and some are noticed by sensitive travel route observers. Structures may include powerlines, microwave installations, etc.
Water Resources Developments	Free of impoundments. Low dams, diversions, riprap or other modifications are absent.	Free of impoundments. Some irrigation diversions, riprap or other modifications may be present and are maintained in a natural and riverine appearance.	Some existing impoundments or diversions. The existence of diversions or other modifications remain generally natural and riverine in appearance. Existing diversions, impoundments and rip rap may be maintained or improved according to agencies' standards and guides.
Shoreline Development	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity. The presence of a few inconspicuous structures is acceptable.	Largely undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of dispersed structures is acceptable.	Some development. Evidence of human activity. The presence of residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable. Lands may have been developed for a range of uses.
Accessibility	Generally inaccessible except by trail and boat. No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area.	Accessible in places by low standard gravel roads and boats. A road may parallel one side of the river but remain substantially unnoticed.	Readily accessible by road, railroad and boats. The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points is acceptable.
Social Setting	On an annual basis, infrequent to low contact frequency on the land. Peak season use may exceed limits established.	On an annual basis, low to moderate contact frequency on the land. Peak season use may exceed limits established.	On an annual basis, Frequency of contact is moderate to high on the land. Peak season use may exceed limits established.
Managerial	On-site regimentation is low with controls primarily off-site. Controls can be physical, such as barriers or regulatory, such as permits.	On-site regimentation and controls present but subtle. Controls can be physical, such as barriers or regulatory, such as permits.	On-site regimentation and controls are noticeable, but harmonize with the natural environment. Controls can be physical or regulatory.

Table 3
Description of Site Specific Management Class Segments

Description	Legal Description	Class Segment	River Miles In Class
Palisades Dam to Irwin Powerline	T. 1 N., R. 44 E., Section 18 & 19	IIIA	9
Irwin Powerline to Conant Boat Ramp	T. 2 N., R. 43 E., Section 32	IIA	8
Conant Boat Ramp through Lufkin Bottom	T. 3 N., R. 42 E., Section 13 & 24	I	11
Lufkin Bottom to Riley Diversion	T. 3 N., R. 41 E., Section 16	IIB	12
Riley Diversion to Union Pacific Railroad Bridge	T. 4 N., R. 40 E., Section 22	IIIB	8
Union Pacific Railroad Bridge to 1/4 Mile Above Lorenzo Bridge	T. 5 N., R. 39 E., Section 28 & 33	IIC	9
Lorenzo Bridge, 1/4 Mile Each Side	T. 5 N., R. 39 E., Section 28 & 33	IIIC	2
Beaver Dick Park, 1/4 Mile Each Side	T. 6 N., R. 39 E., Section 19 & 30		
Hibbard Bridge, 1/4 Mile Each Side	T. 7 N., R. 39 E., Section 34		
Red Road Bridge, 1/4 Mile Each Side	T. 7 N., R. 40 E., Section 17 & 19		
Lorenzo Bridge (1/4 Mile Below) to the Confluence with the Henry's Fork Upstream to St. Anthony (Excluding IIIC Sections)	T. 7 N., R. 40 E., Section 1	IID	39
From the Confluence to Market Lake Canal (Lewisville Knolls Area)	T. 4 N., R. 37 E., Section 26	IIID	21

Map 3 Site Specific Management Classes



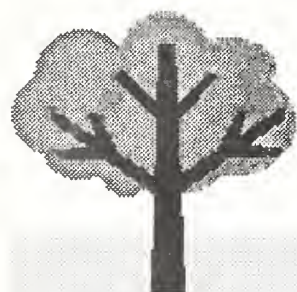
Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

Chapter III

Standards and Management Actions Common to All River SSM Classes

Chapters III and IV define or describe specifically how the river corridor will be managed. This is done by the development of standards for each indicator (factor), management actions for each standard, and monitoring programs to measure the success of the management actions that are implemented.

By definition, indicators are those specific items that describe the condition of the resource, issue or objective that is to be managed. Standards define the level or condition to which changes may occur. Standards are usually specific measurable items. Management actions define or describe how to manage the change to ensure that the standard is met or exceeded.



This chapter describes those standards and management actions that are common to or would apply to the nine site specific management classes (SSMC).

The standards and management actions listed in Chapter IV describe the actions needed to manage the conditions of a resource or issue that is particular to a certain site specific management class.

The standards and management actions in this chapter and Chapter IV are included under four factors for consistent presentation. These factors are not listed by priority:

1. Riparian Management
2. Wildlife Management
3. Recreation Management
4. Range Management

Management Actions Common to All River Segments

These standards and management actions are common to all of the nine river segments (SSM Classes) discussed in the Plan. This is very important and must be realized when reviewing the Plan.

Factor: Riparian Management

Standard

Cottonwoods will be managed to ensure maintenance of the cottonwood community by protection of mature and overmature stands and by providing for a continual recruitment of 1 percent of the base acreage annually. See Appendix A-1 for explanation of cottonwood recruitments.

Obtain and maintain 60 to 80 percent canopy cover in deciduous wet shrub types.

Maintenance of mature cottonwoods is critical to bald eagle nesting and wintering and for other wildlife habitat. The deciduous wet shrubs provide streambank protection, contribute shade to improve the fishery, and provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife species. Vegetation also provides screening and beauty for recreationists.

Management Actions

No cordwood cutting will be authorized.

Herbicide treatments to control noxious weeds will be by individual application.

Insect infestations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine proper treatment.

Identified overmature cottonwood stands and recruitment areas will be avoided and tree and vegetation removal will be minimized when recreation or other developments are implemented.

Identify cottonwood recolonization areas by mapping the seedling/sapling age class within the various range sites.

If the standard is exceeded by other uses (i.e. unauthorized actions), then those uses will be modified to insure that further cottonwood and deciduous wet shrub acreage loss does not occur. Impacted areas will be rehabilitated when necessary. Disturbance through mining activity will be avoided or minimized to the extent that regulations permit.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Map vegetative range sites (Appendix A).	Low level aerial photography. Ground surveys to map range sites on aerial photos. Quantify range sites by planimetry.	Every 5 years: 1st year Henry's Fork; 2nd year Main stem; 3rd year Heise RR Tressle to Confluence; 4th year Burns Creek to Heise RR Tressle; and 5th year Palisades Dam to Burn Creek
Track recolonization areas with a numbered system.	Assign numbers to identified recolonization areas. Follow their growth and status with photos and written evaluation.	Every 5 years: 1st year Henry's Fork; 2nd year Main stem; 3rd year Heise RR Tressle to Confluence; 4th year Burns Creek to Heise RR Tressle; and 5th year Palisades Dam to Burn Creek
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 years

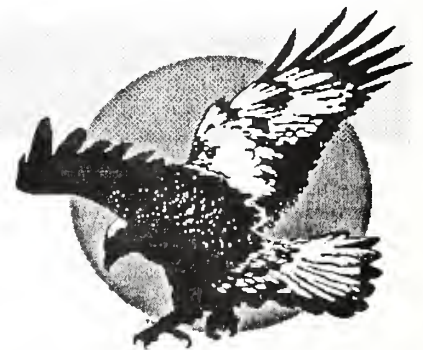
Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Threatened and Endangered Species (Bald Eagle and Peregrine Falcon)

Bald Eagle

Standards

Maintain 11 active bald eagle nesting territories with 85 percent occupancy and production of 1.48 young per occupied territory on a five year running average.



Maintain potential habitat for 4 new nesting territories.

Maintain the Primary Management Parcels (PMP) in a condition that will promote continued use of the nesting territory.

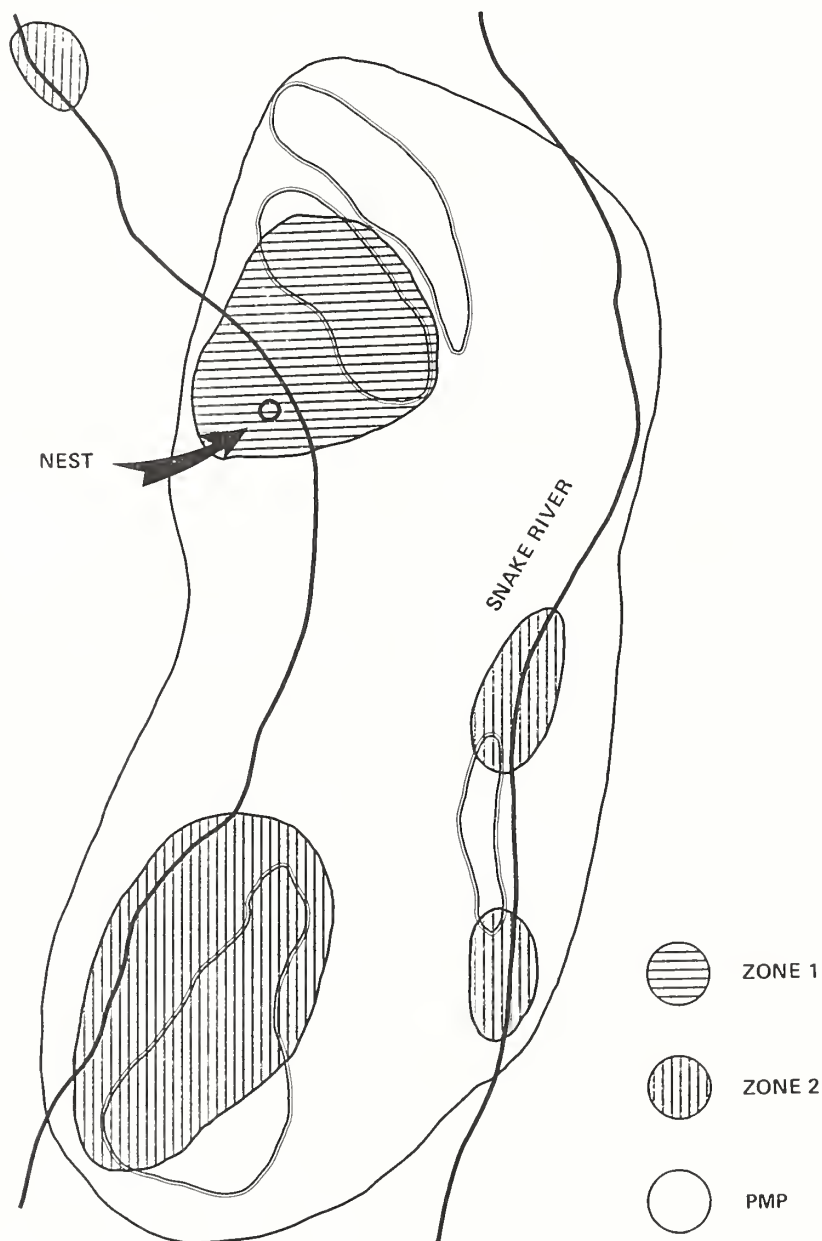
The above standards would maintain the existing situation by keeping essential habitat available for nesting. The general objective is to manage habitat to maintain or improve production rates to ensure recovery of the species and to work toward "delisting" the bald eagle as threatened or endangered species.

Management Action

Develop a monitoring program capable of detecting and documenting human activities which are or could cause undesirable change in the 11 nesting territories. The program would be designed to allow an assessment of cumulative impacts in the 3 important management zones (Zone I, Zone II, and PMP). Zone I is the area immediately surrounding the

nest which is key to survival of the adults and their progeny. Zone II is the area in the vicinity of the active nest and alternate nests where 75 percent of the adults' foraging and loafing activity occurs during the nesting season (excluding Zone I). The PMP represents the areas that receive high or medium use in the general vicinity of Zone I and II. Refer to the following diagram depicting these important areas.

Primary Management Parcels





Standard

Minimize human caused harassment of bald eagles and prevent mortalities.

Management Action

File a request to Federal Aviation Administration to establish a 500 foot aircraft closure for fixed-wing and helicopters above the river corridor to prevent eagle mortality and minimize harassment of eagles and other wildlife on a year round basis. Exceptions to this restriction are emergency rescue operations.

Report all mortalities and incidents involving harassment of eagles to the Fish and Wildlife Service and provide any data or documentation available.

Any proposed uses or developments of the federal lands received from individuals or groups which are not included in the final plan must be evaluated for consistency with the plan and either formal or informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as required by the Endangered Species Act.

Similarly, any proposed use, development, access, or surface disturbing activity contemplated or evaluated by the agencies which is not included in the plan must be evaluated for consistency with the plan and shall include consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Standard

Maintain suitable winter habitat for 100 to 120 bald eagles along the river corridor. The planning area is an important wintering area for resident and migrating eagles from the north. Relatively large numbers of the species move into the area in December and utilize fish, waterfowl and big game carrion until early March when they typically migrate back to their nesting grounds.

Management Actions

Develop and implement an information and education program that uses various media to inform the public and river users of the importance of the wintering area and to publicize management decisions designed to maintain wintering populations of eagles.

Maintain the Deer Parks wintering area for 30 to 50 birds by protecting the dense stand of mature and overmature age class of cottonwoods. These trees provide both foraging perches and a micro-climate that allows the birds to conserve energy during the critical winter months.

Design and implement a program to provide signs to inform the public the area is closed to cordwood or fuelwood cutting and gathering or cutting of any green trees. Establish a program to enforce the existing closure to fuelwood harvest.

Peregrine Falcon

Standard

If peregrine nesting sites (eyries) become established by either natural occupation or by the "hacking" process they will be protected so that no undue human influence will occur which may create hardship or abandonment. This will be done to the extent possible so that the birds will fledge at least 1 young each year from active eyrie.

Management Actions

Cooperate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Section 7 Consultation process as required by the Endangered Species Act for any proposed activities which may affect peregrine falcons. This applies particularly to activities, developments or practices within 1 mile of occupied cliffs.

Coordinate with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the Peregrine Fund and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in "hacking" birds in good habitat locations. Provide cooperative funds (as available) to the Peregrine Fund to carry out transplants.

Keep eyrie locations confidential information.

After evaluation by the Forest Service, BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service human activities may be restricted within 0.5 mile of occupied eyries between March 1 and July 31 (or July 1 and October 1 for hack sites). Research and management activities necessary for the protection and recovery

ery of the peregrine and its habitat may be allowed under close supervision of the authorized agencies.

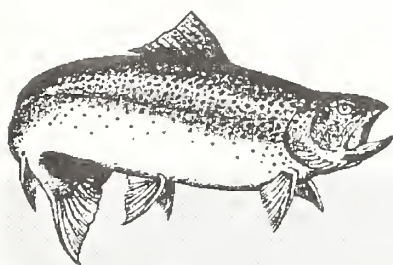
Proposals for pesticide use within nesting and feeding areas will be evaluated and used or not used according to any restrictions and guidelines identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Service at the time of the proposal.

Factor: Fisheries Habitat Management

Standard

Agencies' fisheries habitat management will be oriented towards providing the following:

Work with Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDF&G) on the development of their desired catch rates and fishing quality. Support IDF&G's management objective of maintaining a wild trout fisheries with 5 to 20 percent of the cutthroat trout produced in a size class over 16 inches and a trophy Brown trout fisheries. Work with IDF&G on maintaining or improving the rainbow trout fisheries on the Henry's Fork and main stem.



Management Actions

Protect streambank vegetation to provide shading and woody debris (following identified riparian standards) and to prevent lateral bank erosion and associated siltation of aquatic habitats.

Assist IDF&G on assessment of habitat quantity, quality and response to fisheries management techniques.

Protect and enhance the following spawning tributaries within the planning area through riparian management, bank stabilization, fish ladders, fish runs and similar work along with management of the riparian vegetation. Streams of major concern and projects needed are as follows:

1. Encourage efforts to screen Palisades Creek irrigation diversion and also improve spawning habitat where possible.
2. Evaluate grazing practices on Indian Creek and correct sediment loading of spawning gravels.
3. Resolve the Rainey Creek out migration problem by developing a fish bypass system.
4. Maintain and protect instream structures on Pritchard Creek.
5. Insure that Pine Creek remains available for spawning.
6. Develop a single channel for Black Canyon Creek to enhance stream spawning opportunities.
7. Protect and preserve Warm Springs fish brooding area at the mouth and upstream from Burns Creek.
8. Improve watershed for Wolverine Creek and enhance spawning stream conditions.

Factor: Recreation Management

Road and Trail Erosion

Standard

Roads and Trails shall not contribute more than 50 percent of 2 1/2 tons of soil loss per acre per year based on the drainage area.

Trail maintenance should occur on a regular basis to prevent erosion problems. If this standard is exceeded, it is indicative of a serious erosion problem not easily corrected by standard maintenance practices. An example could be excessive spring runoff in a given year.

Management Action

Maintain roads and trails to minimize erosion.

Reroute roads and trails to areas capable of sustaining activities within the standards.

Rehabilitate abandoned roads and trails to prevent further erosion.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Transect on roads and trails where erosion is a problem.	Record and analyze measurements	Once annually

River Study (No Standard)

Management Action

An analysis will be conducted on the South Fork, Henry's Fork and Main Stem of the Snake River. This will provide a better understanding of the planning area's social environment. The analysis will include public tolerance levels to environmental change and conditions as well as the collection of visitor use data and social carrying capacity assessment. To accomplish this the following elements shall be considered for inclusion in the analysis:

- In what social segments is the river divided?
- What is the desirable social capacity of each river segment?
- What type of recreation opportunities are desired by the public?
- Should portions of the river have nonmotorized boating restrictions?
- Is the present allocated number of outfitter trips appropriate?
- How can agencies get better compliance with regulations from the public?
- Is a permit system on the river necessary?
- How many encounters are acceptable for day use/overnight use?
- What is an acceptable waiting period for launching watercraft?
- What waiting period at fishing holes or what number of fisherman encounters is acceptable?
- At what point should designation of campsites be imposed?

- How do recreationists view livestock grazing in the corridor?
- How does the public view the value of nonconsumptive wildlife species?

There are two important elements in river planning: environmental impact and social impact. Over the years the environmental component of river planning has been deeply emphasized and refined due to many advances in the field of biology. For example, the limits of acceptable change (LAC) method of planning which we are using in this document is a relatively recent revelation offering ways to measure degrees of environmental impact in an ongoing fashion to have better control over the changes that take place over time. Older planning techniques rarely addressed future problems and therefore used a band-aid management approach when unexpected problems arose down the road.

Managers now recognize the importance of the social component of planning as well. The explosion of the recreation industry and river recreation in general have caused researchers and managers to take a closer look at the relationship of people to the environment and people to themselves.

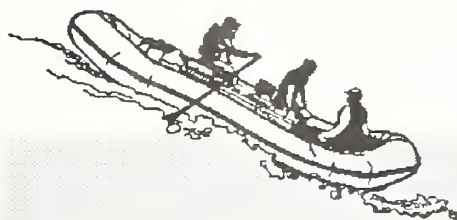
Interpretation - Public Information and Education (No Standard)

Management Action

An interpretive program will be implemented which emphasizes:

- Minimum Impact Camping Techniques
- Litter and Waste Disposal
- Bald Eagle Protection
- Use of Riparian Areas

- Goose and Heron Habitat Requirements
- Major boat access points and U.S. fee campgrounds will contain an information kiosk displaying a river map and information about river hazards, illegal outfitting, fishing regulations, sanitation ethics, low impact camping techniques, plan decisions directly affecting visitors, and will have a brochure box stocked with river information.
- Developed river access points will contain a display board showing a map of the local area, local hazards, and other pertinent site information. Sign as legal access point if site is an acquired easement, city or county access to federally managed lands.
- Trailheads will be signed and provide information.
- Special points of interest will be interpreted for their historical, cultural, geological or natural significance.
- The South Fork Boater's Guide will be the primary guide or brochure. A new title such as Snake River Guide may be used to encompass the diversity of recreation opportunities in the planning area. It may be broken into parts to cover specific river segments.
- Topic specific brochures, guides and pamphlets will be developed as needed to address safety, particular resources and land use ethics when the Boater's Guide (above) cannot contain sufficient detail or when other management action warrants.
- Interpretive media such as slide shows, videos, campfire programs, scheduled walks, tours or programs will be developed and provided upon request. These should be developed for a variety of audience levels including grade school, high school, and college students as well as adult, congressional, agency or interagency members of the public.
- Public or Forest lands and easements should be signed where necessary to help alleviate private land trespass problems or to invite public use in specific areas. BLM omitted lands easements should be signed, particularly along the Henry's Fork and Main Stem areas.



Commercial River Outfitters

Standard

Existing number of licenses:

South Fork	11- Total:	6 Float	5 Power
Henry's Fork	4- Total:	4 Float	0 Power
Main Stem	*10- Total:	5 Float	5 Power

*Includes all licenses between confluence and Boise. Little use in the planning area at present.

Current State of Idaho use limitations:

Dam-Swan Valley Bridge	No more than 4 boats/outfitter/one time
Swan Valley Bridge-Black Canyon	No more than 4 boats/outfitter/one time
Black Canyon-Byington	No more than 4 boats/outfitter/one time
Byington-Confluence	No more than 4 boats/outfitter/one time (Recent Outfitters & Guides Board action)
St. Anthony-Confluence	3 fishing boats & 5 other boats/outfitter

The BLM and Forest Service will continue to coordinate with the appropriate State agencies to regulate outfitters' use consistent with the State regulations and resource decisions identified in this plan.

Management Actions

Any changes to the current number of licenses must follow the State Administrative Review Procedures Act and be reviewed by affected management agencies. This Plan's recommendation is to maintain the current number of licenses in the planning area in cooperation with the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Licensing Board. After the proposed River Study for social impact is completed, the number of licenses or State boat number limitations may be amended if warranted.

In any river class, the managing agency will select, change or restrict locations of campsites. These changes will be based

upon consideration for threatened or endangered species zones, visual intrusions, resource damage, wilderness study islands, or popular public camping areas.

No permanent caches will be permitted in conjunction with a reserved outfitter campsite. All reserved campsite facilities such as tables, signs, and tent frames will be removed at the end of each outfitting season.

First-come, first-served camping may occur for outfitters in any river class except Class I. See Class I section for details. Reserved camp sites may also be authorized in other river sections dependent on location and other possible conflicts.

Use of helicopters will not be permitted when it entails landing on federally managed lands due to conflicts with threatened and endangered species, safety, and visitor experiences. Exceptions to this restriction are emergency rescue operations.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Management (No Standard)

Management Action

This Plan designates specific routes through limited areas which will be available for ORV use. Other OHV designations (closed, open or other limited areas) are already in place for BLM and the USFS as a result of other planning documents and are shown on the Plan maps (see maps 4-12).

The BLM designated routes which will be open to passenger vehicles and other traffic are shown only on the Plan maps and are not discussed in any narratives. However, specialized trails for four-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles, and ATVs are shown both on the Plan maps and are discussed in the text for each river segment where a motorized route is proposed. All routes will be clearly signed and enforced.

Sanitation (No Standard)

Management Action

Place temporary chemical toilets, semipermanent pit toilets, or permanent vault toilets, following Health Department Standards, in high use areas or when Recreation Management Standards are exceeded. Placement can occur during the camping season, only during peak seasons, or for year round use dependent upon the specific situation.

Currently most sanitation problems are occurring in areas accessible by vehicle. However, a small number of those campsites accessible by boat or foot only are experiencing a noticeable problem. Most vehicle accessible sites have been selected for toilet placement through the specific Management Actions in this Plan. Sites which are not accessible by vehicle (those used by boaters and hikers in more remote river areas) will be monitored under Recreation Management Standards to determine the need for toilet placement. Interpretive techniques however, will be employed as an initial action to control any waste problems. Sanitation facilities often attract visitor use, and that concentrated use may compound environmental impacts. The current degree of the human waste impact needs to be weighed against the environmental impacts associated with implementing waste facilities.

Visual Resources (No Standard)

Management Actions

All facilities constructed or permitted on public or Forest lands should harmonize with the natural environment and not draw the attention of the casual observer. Line, form, color and texture will be considered as standard operating procedure in all designs. Visual rehabilitation of sites by removal of existing structures, debris or junk will occur where appropriate or deemed feasible on federal lands.

Powerline and new road construction will occur only in existing authorized rights-of-way identified for these specific activities.

Factor: Range Management

Standard

In order to maintain a desirable mix of grasses, forbs and shrubs in riparian areas, livestock utilization will follow the standards outlined in Appendix D. Parcels of BLM administered land not currently allocated to grazing under the 43 CFR parts 4100 will remain unallocated and managed for wildlife/recreation values. On USFS administered land proper utilization of riparian grasses and forbs will not be utilized by livestock to less than 4 to 6 inches. This limit will also apply to cattle congregation areas.

Management Actions

Monitor federal lands in the river management area for

compliance with grazing regulations.

Where noncompliance is discovered, resolve by appropriate means, for example: contacting livestock owner and remove livestock from federal lands.

On BLM administered land, permanently retire grazing privileges that are relinquished and are in high value recreation and/or wildlife use areas.

USFS will follow utilization guidelines in Allotment Management Plans and monitor to see if guidelines are met.

Standard

On USFS administered lands, livestock utilization will not exceed 60 percent of the current years growth of the following upland grass species: mountain brome and bluebunch wheatgrass. Livestock utilization will not exceed 20 percent on bitterbrush and serviceberry.

Management Action

USFS will follow utilization guidelines in Allotment Management Plans and monitor to see if guidelines are met.

Standard

On BLM administered lands, spring use (5/1-6/30) will be the preferred season of use and season-long grazing will not be approved. Fall use (9/15-10/15) will be allowed on occasion if the situation will meet the standard. No hot-season use will be approved unless a fully developed management system involving private land is established.

Management Action

Work with operators to adjust their season of use to spring use as a preferred management option.

Some hot-season use can occur if private land can be worked with a rotational system, and if it meets riparian and wildlife objectives.

Disapprove season long grazing requests.

Monitor grazing use to see if riparian and other river management objectives are being met.



Standard

Decrease *Poa pratensis* by 10 percent composition and increase native grasses (including red top) and forbs by 10 percent composition over the next 7 years.

Kentucky bluegrass is an invader species in riparian zones that have been traditionally overgrazed. It will continue to persist in a grass community after grazing practices have changed to reduce use, but its amount will be reduced by the native species competing for the space and moisture. Utilization standards are set to achieve this objective. The rate of change may vary due to the differences in utilization.

Management Action

Needed management actions are included in utilization and season of use described above.

Factor: Watershed Management (BLM Lands Only)

Standard

Maintain water erosion levels at no more than 2.5 tons per acre per year. This standard is stated as the maximum erosion level in the Medicine Lodge RMP.

Management Action

Identify and quantify sheet erosion rates on 8 grazing allotments (Appendix F). If erosion rates exceed 2.5 tons per acre per year on allotments, modify grazing management, change season of use, and fence impacted areas.

Identify gully erosion. Identify sources of water erosion (roads, trails, irrigation return flow). Notify Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (Department of Environmental

Quality, Water Quality Bureau) of pollution sources. Create sediment traps by constructing water bars and detention ponds, developing filter windrows and planting vegetation.

Identify important high value lands and protect them from erosion through bank stabilization methods, use of bank barbs, gabions, and tree and shrub plantings.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Ground monitoring of 8 grazing allotments. Additional sites may be added if evaluations identify erosion monitoring is needed.	3-F Erosion Bridge Technique. Measurements are taken twice a year to discount frost heaving action throughout the winter and spring.	Twice Annually; not expected to continue for more than 10 years.

Factor: Noxious Weeds

Management Action

Standard

Treatment of noxious weeds on Federally managed lands to minimize the spread of current infestation and stopping the spread of new infestations.

Determine acreage of species infestation on USFS and BLM managed lands.

Treat dispersed patches of noxious weeds with applicable, approved chemicals from June through July in the following priority: 1) New species invasion; 2) New infestations of existing weed species; and 3) previously inventoried infestations.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Ground survey to determine new infestations as well as spreading of known infestations.	Map all infested areas for yearly comparisons.	Annually

Chapter IV

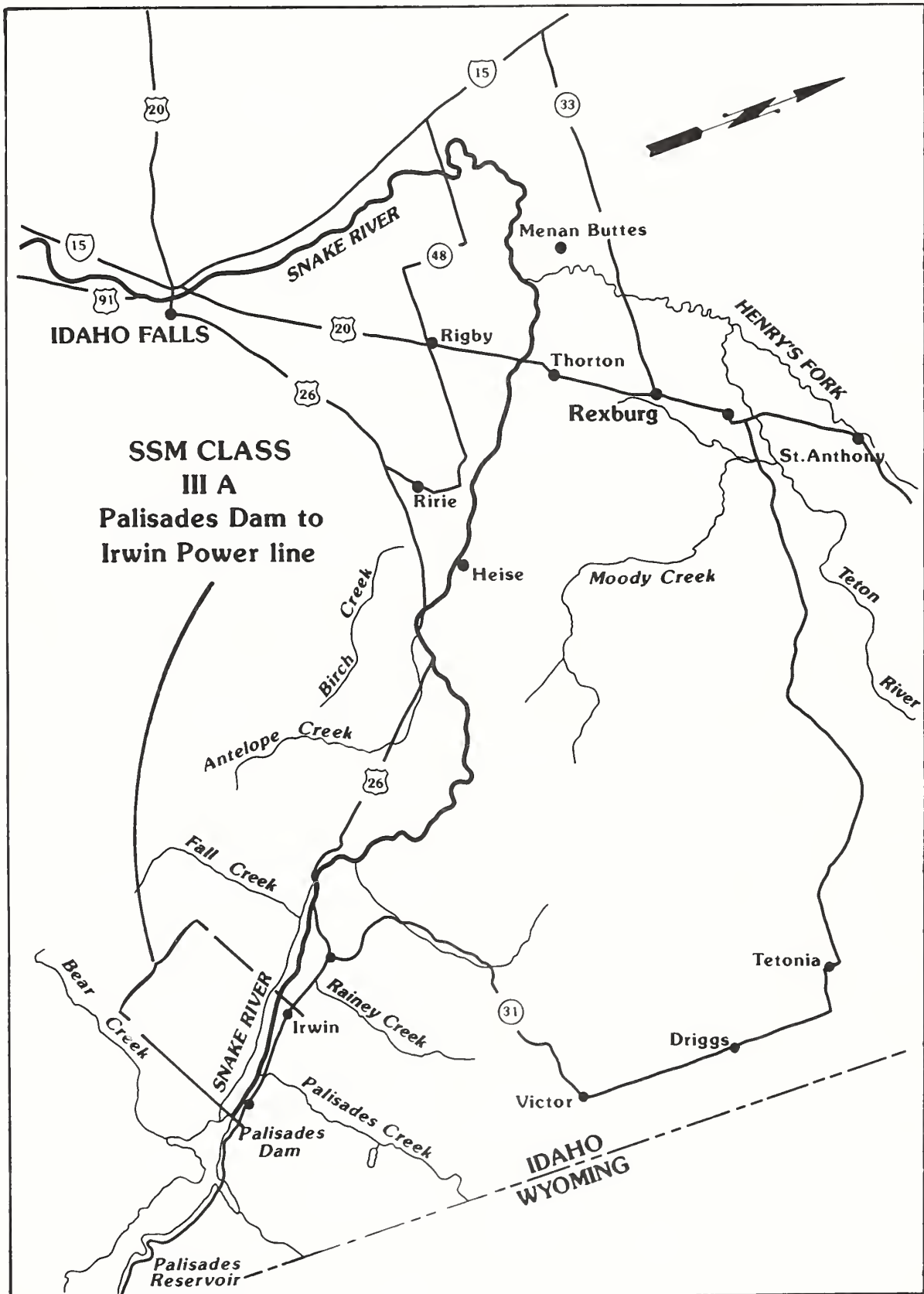
Standards and Management Actions for Each Site Specific Management (SSM) Class

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class IIIA

Palisades Dam to Main Powerline at Irwin

**Refer to Maps 4 and 5 (in the Map Packet)
for management actions covered in this section.**



Scale 1:500,000

1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

This class will be managed to maintain a minimum of 86 acres of cottonwood range sites: 90 percent of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, 9 acres of young age class stands will be recruited to the mature age class, and 28 acres of the mature age class stands to the over mature age class over the next 15 years. A continual recruitment of cottonwood age classes is necessary to maintain a self sustaining community that will provide streambank stabilization as well as a variety of wildlife habitat.

Agencies will manage for a goal of increasing deciduous wet shrub types, with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent, from the existing 1 acre to an increase of 5 acres over the next 15 years.

Management Action

To maintain this standard, no more than 6 acres of ground will be disturbed due to developments throughout this SSM Class.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres.

Standard

Recolonize 1 acre of cottonwoods annually. Recruitment will be distributed throughout the management class. This will be calculated on a 5 year average which will equal 5 acres.

A long term monitoring plan of every 5 years will better reflect recolonization. Although seedling recolonization areas have not been mapped, the 1982 and 1988 vegetative mapping indicates there is a lesser amount of young age classes (10 acres) than is needed to replace the existing older age classes (76 acres).

Management Action

The agencies will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment through natural propagation and may use mechanical methods to augment recruitment.

Additional management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Note: Monitoring table shown under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Indicator

Abundance and distribution of selected species of wildlife sensitive to human influences and activities (Bald Eagle and Great Blue Heron).

Standard

Maintain 1 active bald eagle nesting territory with an 80 percent occupancy rate, producing 1.83 young per occupied territory on a 5 year average.

Management Action

Each nesting territory is subdivided into 3 management zones for the purpose of this Plan (I, II and PMP). Zone I is key to the survival of the nesting pair. Consequently this zone requires the most management constraints.

Presently Zone I is located on private land. Private land practices have resembled a refuge-like setting for the birds. This nest will probably stay in its existing location until the nesting substrate is not suitable or land management practices change. Suitable replacement Zone I habitat exists on USFS managed lands on the south side of the river and upslope from the Snake River road. Efforts will be made to maintain suitable Zone I characteristics in this stand of trees (i.e. nesting trees would be windowed for use, seclusion and screening from other activities).

No new human uses are planned for the Zone II areas. Future management will ensure the integrity of this Zone II for long term.

Within each PMP, maintain a 3 rating from February 1 to July 31 (Appendix B).

Retain the Douglas fir stand across the river in its present condition. This will allow for a replacement nesting area

when the present site is lost.

To assure suitable nesting habitat continues to exist, refer to the Riparian Section on recruiting cottonwoods into the mature and overmature age classes.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging.	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

Maintain 1 Great Blue Heron rookery in this class.

Management Action

Potential rookeries (i.e. overmature and mature cottonwood stands) will be protected through the Riparian Management actions.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Inspections	Record rookery status; record signs of recreation or other uses occurring in the vicinity of the rookery.	2 random samples during the nesting season
Rookery Ground/Aerial Search	Inventory for new rookeries and/or find where old ones may have moved.	Annually: 1 inspection between May 1-15.

Indicator

Big Game - elk, deer, and moose.

Standard

USFS Administered Land - Big game and livestock utilization, combined, will not exceed 40 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, cottonwood, and willow (Appendix D).

Big game and livestock utilization, combined, will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: tufted hairgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, sedges (Appendix D).

Big game and livestock utilization combined will not exceed 60 percent of current year's growth on the following upland key grass species: Mountain brome and bluebunch wheatgrass. Livestock utilization will not exceed 20 percent on bitterbrush and serviceberry.

BLM does not manage any big game winter range in this section of the river.

Management Action

On exclusive big game ranges, big game populations will be managed by IDF&G to assure that utilization on the selected key species will not exceed the plants physiological tolerances to grazing. If big game utilization standards are

exceeded, BLM and USFS will request IDF&G to reduce numbers via their various management strategies.

Standard

Retain security habitat in the river bottom for deer and moose.

Management Action

Needed actions are included in the riparian, range, and recreation sections.

Standard

Improve deteriorated big game winter range from poor and low fair condition, to good condition.

Management Action

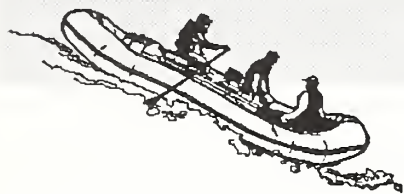
Identify those factors causing decline in condition of winter range.

Interplant poor or low fair winter ranges with desirable winter range forage species as needed.

Establish strategy to correct the identified problems causing range decline.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Big Game Utilization Rating	Estimate and record big game utilization. Classify use into 1 of 4 rating values: light (1-15%), moderate (16-50%), heavy (51-80%), or severe (+80%).	Once every three years
Ocular Condition Rating	Interagency inspection of big game ranges with a final condition write-up.	Every 3 years



Standard

A minimum of 25 feet between campfire rings.

Factor: Recreation Management

Management Action

Indicator

The spacing between campfire rings expressed in feet at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only.

Where campfire rings are closer than 25 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site. Continue information and education to use existing campfire rings or use minimum impact camping techniques.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measurement	Record Distance	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding this standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority for placement of temporary or permanent toilets.

Standard

No more than 7 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only will serve as an indicator of biological impact due to camping. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than 2.5 acres of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 6 feet.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measurement	Record Radius	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of disturbed or crushed vegetation due to impromptu parking along designated routes expressed in square feet.

Management Action

Provide designated parking to control use or close and rehabilitate site.

Standard

No more than 2,000 square feet of vegetation disturbance per occurrence.

As different types of recreation uses occur and increase along the river, managers need to exercise the option to provide, change or eliminate some of these impromptu uses.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Disturbance	Record Measurement	1 Road Patrol Annually

Recreation Developments (No Standards)**Boat Access****Management Action**

- Develop boat ramp if the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Palisades Creek Access exceeds capacity or if additional boat access is needed. This development will consist of: a gravel access route, gravel parking lot for up to 40 vehicles with boat trailers, two permanent vault toilets, concrete boat ramp, signing, picnic tables, park barriers and rail fence.

Irwin Easement (Recreation & Public Purpose Act Area)

Sanitation Facilities

Management Action

Gravel Pit Restroom - Install a centralized restroom facility, 2 permanent vault toilets near the Palisades Dam along the Snake River Road.

Box Canyon Restroom - Install centralized restroom facility, 2 permanent vault toilets east of the mouth of Box Canyon.

Parking Area

Management Action

Footbridge Parking Improvement - Install controlled and improved parking in the existing informal parking area along the River Road near the Irwin footbridge abutments.

Construct gravel parking lot for three vehicles and place parking barriers.

Factor: Range Management

Indicator

Forage utilization by livestock.

Standard

There are no BLM managed lands adjoining the river that are leased for grazing within this management class.

The following standards apply to 4 USFS allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

Livestock and big game combined use will not exceed 40 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, and cottonwood.

Livestock and big game utilization combined will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: tufted hairgrass, Kentucky bluegrass and sedges.

Management Action

Adjust stocking rate if over allocation is determined from 2 to 3 years use.

Remove unauthorized livestock and allow natural succession to restore the deteriorated riparian areas.

Indicator

Range condition and trend.

Standard

Manage towards an upward trend on poor and fair condition riparian areas with an overall objective to achieve good to excellent riparian rating on the river corridor (see Appendix A & D).

Management Action

Needed management actions are included in the Riparian and Recreation sections.

Monitoring

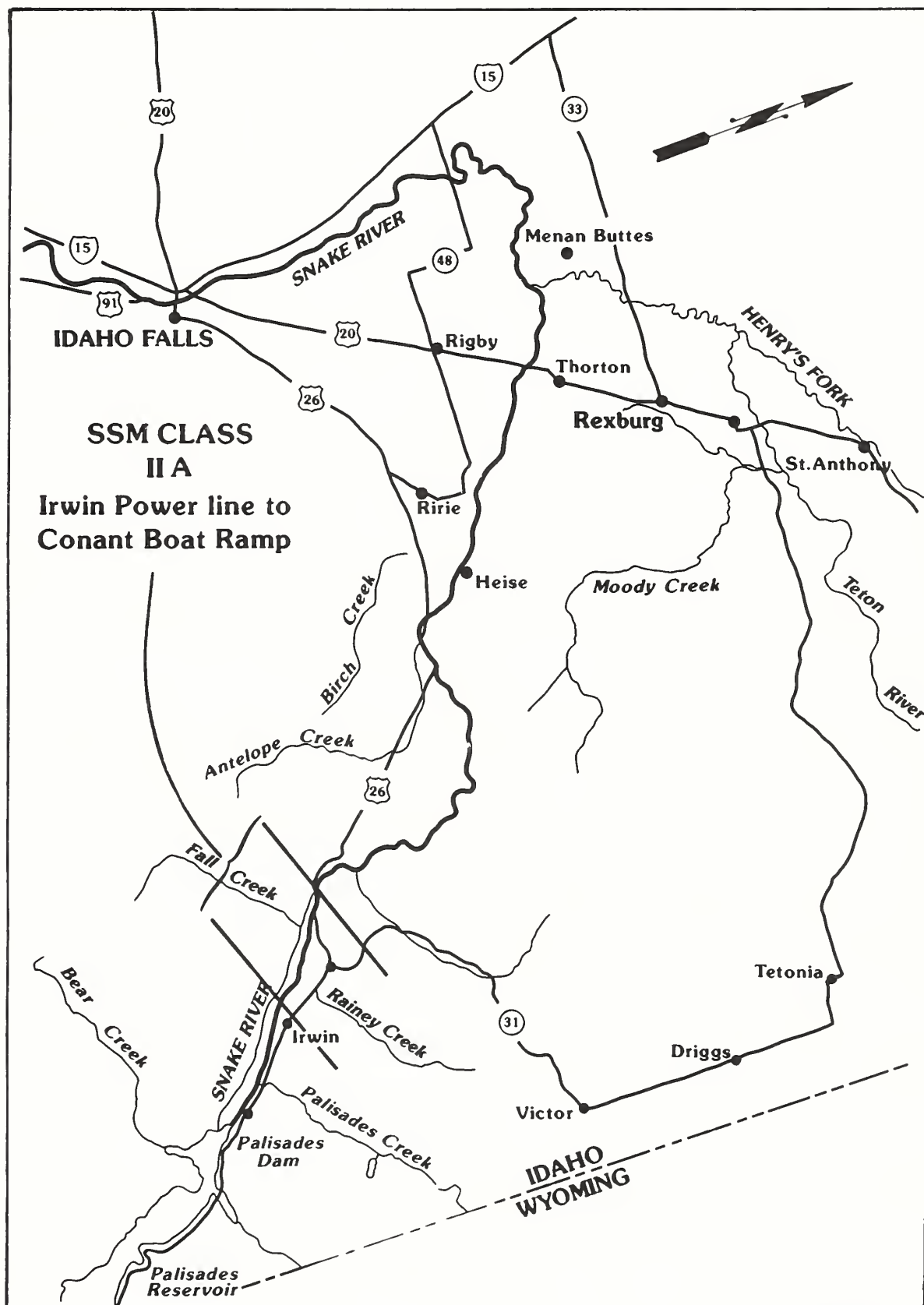
Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Follow general Range Monitoring Standards.	Follow general Range Sampling Procedures.	Follow general Range Frequency
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 Years
Photo documentation records showing use by livestock and recreation.	Photo inventory of designed and traditional camp/use sites, accompanied with written evaluation.	Annually

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class IIA

Irwin Powerline to Conant Boat Ramp

**Refer to Maps 4 and 5 (in the Map Packet)
for management actions covered in this section.**



Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

This class will be managed to maintain a minimum of 908 acres of cottonwood range sites: 90 percent of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, 54 acres of young age class stands will be recruited to the mature age class, and 735 acres of the mature age class stands to the over mature age class over the next 15 years. A continual recruitment of cottonwood age classes is necessary to maintain a self sustaining community that will provide streambank stabilization as well as a variety of wildlife habitat. Only 9 acres of over mature cottonwood stands have been mapped in this class. This may be a limiting factor in bald eagle management. Refer to FACTOR: WILDLIFE, Indicator Bald Eagle.

Agencies will manage to maintain 628 acres of deciduous wet shrub types with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent.

Management Action

To maintain this standard, no more than 12 acres of ground will be disturbed due to developments.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres.

Standard

Recolonize 9 acres of cottonwoods annually. Recruitment will be distributed throughout the management class. This will be calculated on a 5 year average which will equal 45 acres.

Although seedling recolonization areas have not been mapped, the 1982 and 1988 vegetative mapping indicates a lesser amount of young age classes (60 acres) than is needed to replace the existing older age classes (826 acres).

Management Action

The agencies will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment through natural propagation and may use mechanical methods to augment recruitment.

Additional management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Note: Monitoring table shown under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Indicator

Abundance and distribution of selected species of wildlife sensitive to human influences and activities (Bald Eagle, Blue Heron and Canada Goose).

Standard

Maintain 1 active bald eagle nesting territories with a 90 percent occupancy rate, producing 1.60 young per occupied territory on a 5 year average.

Management Action

Each nesting territory is subdivided into 3 management zones for the purpose of this Plan (I, II and PMP). Zone I is key to the survival of the nesting pair. Consequently this zone requires the most management constraints.

Zone I areas will be closed to camping and all forms of human activity on the land from February 1 to July 31.

All restricted areas will be signed so the public can see them from main travel routes.

No new developments are planned to accommodate or encourage human use. Camping is not prohibited in this Zone II, but will be monitored. If monitoring data shows a clear need, the areas will be closed to camping in the future. Future management will ensure the integrity of the Zone II areas.

Within each PMP, maintain a numerical rating of 3 or lower from February 1 to July 31 (Appendix B).

If the human activity rating is greater than 3, implement one or more of the following: 1) Encourage people to use other

areas through an education program for the period of time from February 1 to July 31; 2) Identify those factors that are causing the increase in the rating and change management actions to return to a 3 or lower rating.

To assure suitable nesting habitat continues to exist, refer to the Riparian Section on recruiting cottonwoods into the mature and overmature age classes.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, fledging	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Satisfied random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

Maintain suitable habitat and human activity levels to maintain 1 great blue heron rookery and replacement habitat for 1 additional rookery in this class segment.

Management Action

The Swan Valley rookery area will be closed to camping and human activity on the land from April 1 to July 15 and closed to new access developments for the life of the Plan.

Potential rookeries (i.e. overmature and mature cottonwood stands) will be protected through the Riparian Management actions.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Inspections	Record rookery status; record signs of recreation or other uses occurring in the vicinity of the rookery.	2 random samples during the nesting season
Rookery Ground/Aerial Search	Inventory for new rookeries and/or find where old ones may have moved.	Annually: 1 inspection between May 1-15.

Standard

In management classes I and IIA, combined, maintain a minimum of 67 Canada Goose nests based on a 3 consecutive year average. These nests will have a 3 consecutive year average success rate of 83 percent.

Management Action

Maintain existing goose nesting platforms. Install new nesting platforms in management class IIA.

Request increased stream flows by March 15 each year to clearly define the islands and assist in pushing the geese higher up on the islands so that their nests are not flooded out when irrigation demands start April 1.

Establish an education program about the value of the islands to goose nesting in April and early May. Encourage the public to move on down river a little ways if they flush a goose off of a nest so the eggs do not get chilled and die.

Request IDF&G and/or USFWS to initiate a banding

program on the geese that are brooded in these 2 management classes. If hunting is the cause for not meeting the standard (this is the standard established in the IDF&G 5 year species management plan) then request IDF&G to adjust hunting seasons and bag limit.

Traditionally the public boat ramps are unusable by the general public during goose nesting because of snow blocking the roads. The ramps will be allowed to melt free and not opened with equipment. This will allow geese to initiate nesting with little human disturbance.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
IDF&G Goose Pair Flight	IDF&G Flight Reports	Annually
IDF&G/BLM Nest Search	Walk nesting islands. Return and record outcome of nesting attempt.	Annually
Monitor Flow Release	Request flow release schedule and actual flow release data from BOR.	Monthly/Annual Report

Indicator

Big Game - elk, deer, and moose.

Standard

BLM Administered Lands - Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 20 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 40 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key herbaceous species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood.

Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments

will not exceed 15 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 60 percent on the following key species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

USFS Administered Land - Big game and livestock utilization, combined, will not exceed 40 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, cottonwood, and willow (Appendix D).

Big game and livestock utilization, combined, will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: tufted hairgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and sedges (Appendix D).



Big game and livestock utilization combined will not exceed 60 percent of current year's growth on the following upland key grass species: Mountain brome and bluebunch wheatgrass. Livestock utilization will not exceed 20 percent on bitterbrush and serviceberry.

Management Action

On exclusive big game ranges, big game populations will be managed by IDF&G to assure that utilization on the selected key species will not exceed the plant's physiological tolerances to grazing. If big game utilization standards are exceeded, BLM and USFS will request IDF&G to reduce numbers via their various management strategies.

Standard

Retain security habitat in the river bottom for deer and moose.

Management Action

Management actions are included in the riparian, range, and recreation sections.

Standard

Improve deteriorated big game winter range from poor and low fair condition to good condition.

Management Action

Identify those factors causing decline in condition of winter range.

Interplant poor or low fair winter ranges with desirable winter range forage species as needed.

Establish a strategy to correct the identified problems causing range decline.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Big Game Utilization Rating	Estimate and record big game utilization. Classify use into 1 of 4 rating values: light (1-15%); moderate (16-50%); heavy (51-80%) or severe (>80%).	Once every 3 years
Ocular Condition Rating	Interagency inspection of big game ranges with a final condition write-up.	Every 3 years

Factor: Recreation Management

Indicator

The spacing between campfire rings expressed in feet at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only.

Standard

A minimum of 50 feet between campfire rings.

Management Action

Where campfire rings are closer than 50 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site. Continue information and education to use existing campfire rings or use minimum impact camping techniques.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measurement	Record Distance	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding this standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority for placement of temporary or permanent toilets.

Standard

No more than 5 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number of Pieces	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than 1 acre of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 5 feet.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measurement	Record Radius	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of disturbed or crushed vegetation due to impromptu parking along designated routes expressed in square feet.

As different types of recreation uses occur and increase along the river, managers need to exercise the option to provide, change or eliminate some of these impromptu uses.

Standard

No more than 1,000 square feet of vegetation disturbance per occurrence.

Management Action

Provide designated parking to control use or close and rehabilitate site.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Disturbance	Record Measurement	2 Road Patrols Annually

Recreation Development (No Standards)***Boat access******Overlooks*****Management Action****Management Action**

Squaw Creek Overlook - Install an interpretive site/overlook adjacent to the River Road northwest of the mouth of Squaw Creek.

Construct gravel parking lot for 5 vehicles and place barriers. Place one interpretive sign.

Fall Creek Falls Overlook - Install an interpretive site/overlook adjacent to the River Road near the Fall Creek Falls.

This overlook will consist of a gravel parking lot for 3 vehicles, trail, overlook pad, safety fence along trail and overlook, interpretive signs, and one vault toilet.

Spring Creek Boat Access - Maintain the existing boat access and parking area in a serviceable condition. No major modifications are planned or anticipated (see Snake River Boat Access and Visitor Center below) for this site.

Conant Valley Boat Access - Maintain this existing facility as access for floatboats. Relatively recent changes in the river have rendered this access as marginal for use by powerboats. Structures to modify the river's affects on the ramp are expensive, difficult to install, and may not remain effective for a number of years. Relocation of the ramp to a point downstream is possible, but would be expensive as well as requiring a very long distance to back a boat trailer. All factors considered, it is not considered good management to try to further develop or "fix" this access.

The area will be managed for day use only and no campground is planned for the site (see Snake River Boat Access and Visitor Center below).

U.S. Fee Site/Picnic Area**Management Action**

Fall Creek Campground - Maintain facility.

SNAKE RIVER BOAT ACCESS AND VISITOR CENTER - Develop a new day use boat access point to accommodate both power and floatboats. This site is located in a very stable section of the river and there are no major problems in engineering an access road, ramp and parking lot. The site would eventually replace the Conant Valley Boat Access and serve as an administrative site for BLM and USFS river management operations and a public visitor center.

The following development will take place: Construct access road; install a double concrete boat ramp; construct a parking area for 40 to 60 vehicles with boat trailers; place parking barriers; install 2 permanent vault toilets; construct rail fence; and signs - kiosk, directional, regulatory.

After this plan has been in effect five years and additional information has been acquired, a 20 to 25 unit campground may be constructed in conjunction with the boat ramp and visitor center.

Factor: Range Management

Indicator

Forage utilization by livestock.

Standard

BLM Administered Land - Livestock utilization will not exceed 20 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, silverberry and cottonwoods (Appendix D).

Livestock utilization will not exceed 45 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

These standards apply to three BLM allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

USFS Administered Lands - Livestock and big game utilization combined will not exceed 40 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Livestock and big game utilization combined will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: tufted hairgrass, Kentucky bluegrass and sedges (Appendix D).

These standards apply to 2 USFS allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

Management Action

Adjust stocking rate if over allocation is determined from 2 to 3 years use.

Remove unauthorized livestock and allow natural succession to restore the deteriorated riparian areas.

Indicator

Range condition and trend.

Standard

Manage towards an upward trend on poor and fair condition riparian areas with an overall objective to achieve good to excellent riparian rating on the river corridor (see Appendix A & D).

Management Action

Needed action is included in the Riparian and Recreation sections. Complete a riparian write-up for each grazing allotment every 5 years.

Monitoring

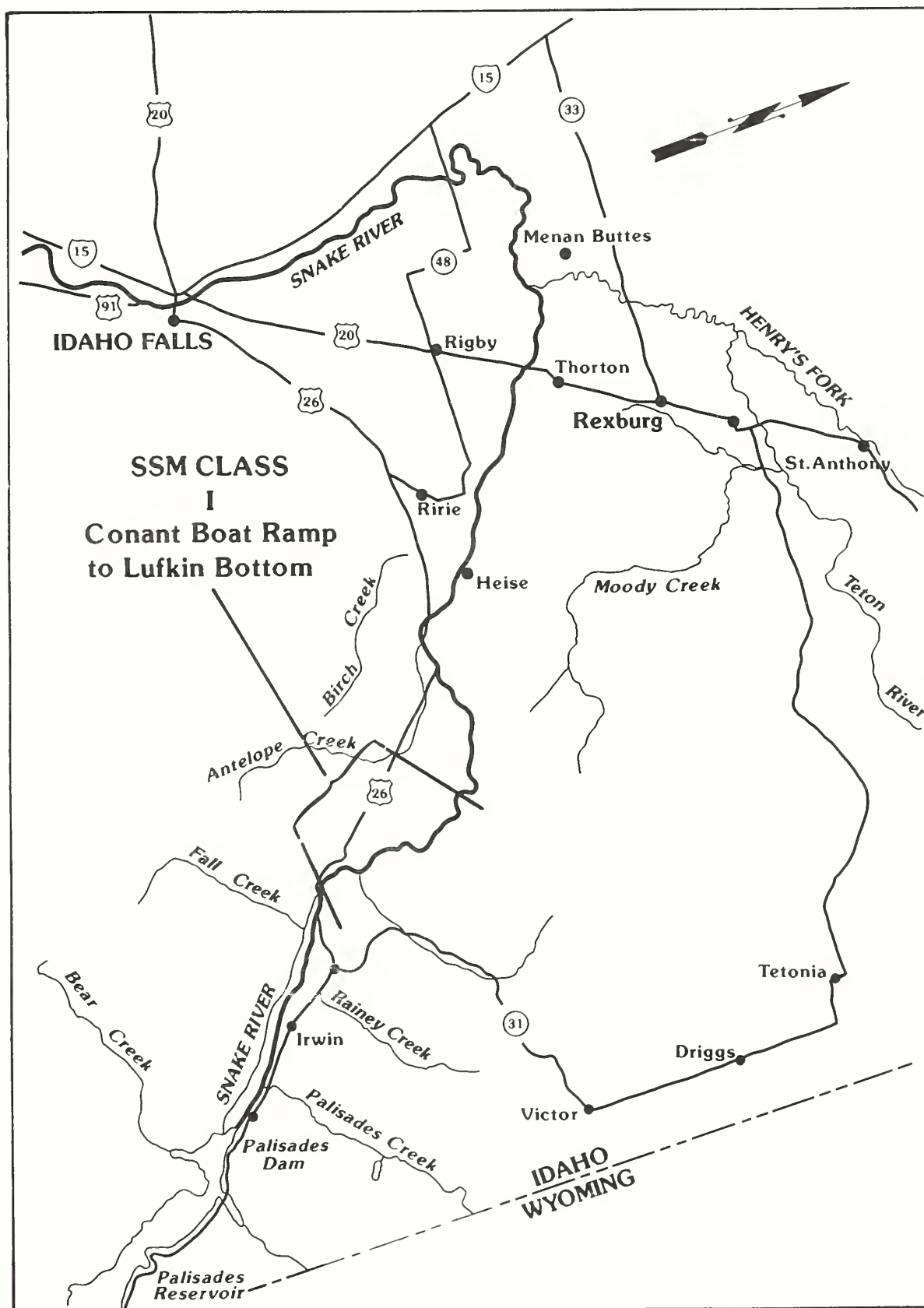
Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Follow general Range Monitoring Standards.	Follow general Range Sampling Procedures.	Follow general Range Frequency
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 years
Photo documentation records showing use by livestock and recreation.	Photo inventory of designated and traditional camp/use sites, accompanied with written evaluation.	Annually

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class I

Conant Boat Ramp to Lufkin Bottom

**Refer to Maps 5 and 6 (in the Map Packet)
for management actions covered in this section.**



Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

This class will be managed to maintain a minimum of 513 acres of cottonwood range sites: 24 acres seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, 44 acres of young age class stands will be recruited to the mature age class, and 380 acres of the mature age class stands to the over mature age class over the next 15 years. A continual recruitment of cottonwood age classes is necessary to maintain a self sustaining community that will provide streambank stabilization as well as a variety of wildlife habitat.

Agencies will manage to maintain 457 acres of deciduous wet shrub types, with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent.

Management Action

To maintain this standard no more than 1.5 acres of ground will be disturbed due to developments throughout this SSM Class.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres.

Standard

Recolonize 5 acres of cottonwoods annually. Recruitment will be distributed throughout the management class. This will be calculated on a 5 year average which will equal 25 acres.

Twenty-six acres of cottonwood recolonization were mapped in 1989. Ten acres occurred on river deposition areas, and 16 acres are saplings growing beneath and around the edges of mature stands. While it appears that current recolonization is meeting the standard, it is unknown if the understory sapling recolonization will survive to replace older age classes. Only 3.23 acres of deposition recolonization is occurring on gravel bars formed since the 1982 mapping. Also the 1982 and 1988 vegetative mapping indicates there is a lesser amount

of young age classes (49 acres) than is needed to replace the existing older age classes (463 acres).

Management Action

The agencies will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment through natural propagation and may use mechanical methods to augment recruitment.

Other management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Indicator

Abundance and distribution of selected species of wildlife sensitive to human influences and activities (Bald Eagle and Canada Goose).

Standard

Maintain 4 active bald eagle nesting territories with a 100 percent occupancy rate, producing 1.41 young per occupied territory on a 5 year average.

Management Action

Each nesting territory is subdivided into 3 management zones for the purpose of this Plan (I, II and PMP). Zone I is key to the survival of the nesting pair. Consequently this zone requires the most management constraints.

In the Zone I areas identified for the Pine Creek, Dry Canyon and Gormer nest sites, the areas will be closed to camping and all forms of human activity on the land from February 1 to July 31. If adjacent private lands are developed for homesites, the Gormer pair of eagles could move the nest, which would require monitoring and appropriate actions to protect the new nest site.

No new developments are planned to accommodate or encourage human use in the Zone II areas for the Pine Creek and Dry Canyon nest sites. The Ladder Canyon outfitter camp, which is located in Zone II, will be relocated. Camping and use of the river bank for fishing, picnicking, and similar uses is not prohibited, but the areas will be monitored. Future management is designed to ensure the integrity of these Zone II areas.

For the Gormer nest site, no new developments are planned by the agencies to accommodate or encourage new human uses. The Hole-In-The-Wall outfitter camp on the north bank of the river will be relocated. Zone II for the Gormer nest will be monitored at intervals annually. Future management is designed to ensure the integrity of these Zone II areas.

Within these Principal Management Parcels, maintain a 2 or lower rating from February 1 to July 31 (Appendix B).

If the human activity rating is greater than 2, implement

one or more of the following: 1) encourage people to use other areas through an education program for the period of time from February 1 to July 31; 2) Apply Zone I restrictions to Zone II areas, sign the area as closed to camping February 1 to July 31; and 3) identify those factors causing the rating to increase, change the management to return to a 2 or lower rating.

To assure suitable nesting habitat continues to exist refer to the Riparian Section on recruiting cottonwoods into the mature and overmature age classes.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

In Management Classes I and IIA, combined, maintain a minimum of 67 Canada Goose nests based on a 3 consecutive year average. These nests will have a 3 consecutive year average success rate of 83 percent.

Request IDF&G and/or USFWS to initiate a banding program on the geese that are brooded in these 2 management classes. If hunting is the cause for not meeting the standard (this is the standard established in the IDF&G 5 year species management plan) then request IDF&G to adjust hunting seasons and bag limit.

Management Action

Maintain existing goose nesting platforms.

Request increased stream flows by March 15 each year to clearly define the islands and assist in pushing the geese higher up on the islands so that their nests are not flooded out when irrigation demands start April 1.

Establish an education program about the value of the islands to goose nesting in April and early May. Encourage the public to move on down river a little ways if they flush a goose off of a nest so the eggs do not get chilled and die.

Traditionally the public boat ramps are unusable by the general public because of snow blocking the roads during goose nesting. The ramps will be allowed to melt free and not opened with equipment. This will allow nest initiation with minimal human disturbance.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
IDF&G Goose Pair Flight	IDF&G Flight Reports	Annually
IDF&G/BLM Nest Search	Walk nesting islands. Return and record outcome of nesting attempt.	Annually
Monitor Flow Release	Request flow release schedule and actual flow release data from BOR.	Monthly/Annual Report

Indicator

Big Game - elk, deer, and moose.

Standard

BLM Administered Lands - Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 20 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 40 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key herbaceous species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 20 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 60 percent on the following key species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

USFS Administered Land - Big game and livestock utilization, combined, will not exceed 40 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, cottonwood, and willow (Appendix D).

Big game and livestock utilization, combined, will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: tufted hairgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and sedges (Appendix D).

Big game and livestock utilization combined will not exceed 60 percent of current year's growth on the following upland key grass species: Mountain brome and bluebunch wheatgrass. Livestock utilization will not exceed 20 percent on bitterbrush and serviceberry.

Management Action

On exclusive big game ranges, big game populations will be managed by IDF&G to assure that utilization on the selected key species will not exceed the plant's physiological tolerances to grazing. If big game utilization standards are exceeded, BLM and USFS will request IDF&G to reduce numbers via their various management strategies.

Standard

Retain security habitat in the river bottom for deer and moose.

Management Action

Needed actions are included in the riparian, range, and recreation sections.

Standard

Improve deteriorated big winter range from poor and low fair condition to good condition.

Management Action

Identify those factors causing decline in condition of winter range.

Interplant poor or low fair winter ranges with desirable winter range forage species as needed.

Establish a strategy to correct the identified problems causing range decline.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Big Game Utilization Rating	Estimate and record big game utilization. Classify use into 1 of 4 rating values: light (1-15%), moderate (16-50%), heavy (51-80%), or severe (+80%).	Once every three years
Ocular Condition Rating	Interagency inspection of big game ranges with a final condition write-up.	Every 3 years

Factor: Recreation Management**Standard**

A minimum of 75 feet between campfire rings.

Indicator

The spacing between campfire rings expressed in feet at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only.

Management Action

Where campfire rings are closer than 75 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measurement	Record Distance	Entire Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding this standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority placement of a temporary or permanent toilet.

Standard

No more than 3 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number of Pieces	Entire Area Twice Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only will serve as an indicator of biological impact due to camping. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized. Encourage minimum impact camping techniques.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than .5 acre of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 4 feet.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Radius	Record Radius	Entire Area Annually

Recreation Development (No Standards)
Trail

Maintain the existing trailhead at the west end of the South Fork Rim Trail at Black Canyon.

Develop a trail head at the east end of the South Fork Rim Trail to provide a small parking area.

Management Action

Designation of Commercial River Outfitter Camps

Retain the South Fork Rim Trail as a multipurpose trail (designated route) consistent with the Forest Travel Plan. This will allow continued use by foot, horseback, motorcycles, and ATVs, but prohibit use by other types of vehicles. Maintain this Class I SSM free of access to the river by vehicle on federal lands.

Close and rehabilitate the existing primitive road south of Rocky and Ladder Canyons on the south bank (E1/2NE1/4, sec. 31, T. 3 N., R. 43 E.).

Close an existing primitive road in Dry Canyon (N1/2N1/2, sec. 5, T. 3 N., R. 43 E.).

Management Action

Designate 4 specific areas which will each be divided into 2 reserved outfitter camps in order to accommodate all 8 licensed and permitted outfitters. Two of these 4 areas will be managed by BLM, and 2 will be managed by the USFS. Outfitters must notify either agency in writing after the adoption of this plan whether or not they anticipate needing a reserved campsite over the next 15 years, or this privilege will be lost. No first-come, first-served camping will be allowed for outfitters in SSM Class I.

If any of the 3 outfitters who holds both a float and power license transfers or sells one, the new outfitter will not be accommodated for camping in Class I, but may be accommodated in Class II or III.

Campsites must maintain at least a 75 foot spacing. There will be no trading of campsites or camp areas after camp area partners are selected. Partner selection will rest with the outfitters.

Factor: Range Management

Indicator

Forage utilization by livestock.

Standard

BLM Administered Land - Livestock utilization will not exceed 20 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, silverberry and cottonwoods (Appendix D).

Livestock utilization will not exceed 40 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass during the growing season (Appendix D).

These standards apply to six BLM allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

USFS Administered Lands - Livestock and big game utilization combined will not exceed 40 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Livestock and big game utilization combined will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: tufted hairgrass, Kentucky bluegrass and sedges (Appendix D).

These standards apply to the 4 USFS allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

Management Action

Adjust stocking rate if over-allocation is determined from 2 to 3 years use.

Remove unauthorized livestock and allow natural succession to restore the deteriorated riparian areas.

Indicator

Range condition and trend.

Standard

Manage towards an upward trend on poor and fair condition riparian areas with an overall objective to achieve good to excellent riparian rating on the river corridor (Appendix D).

Management Action

Complete a riparian write-up for each grazing allotment every 5 years.

Management actions are included in the Riparian and Recreation sections.

Monitoring

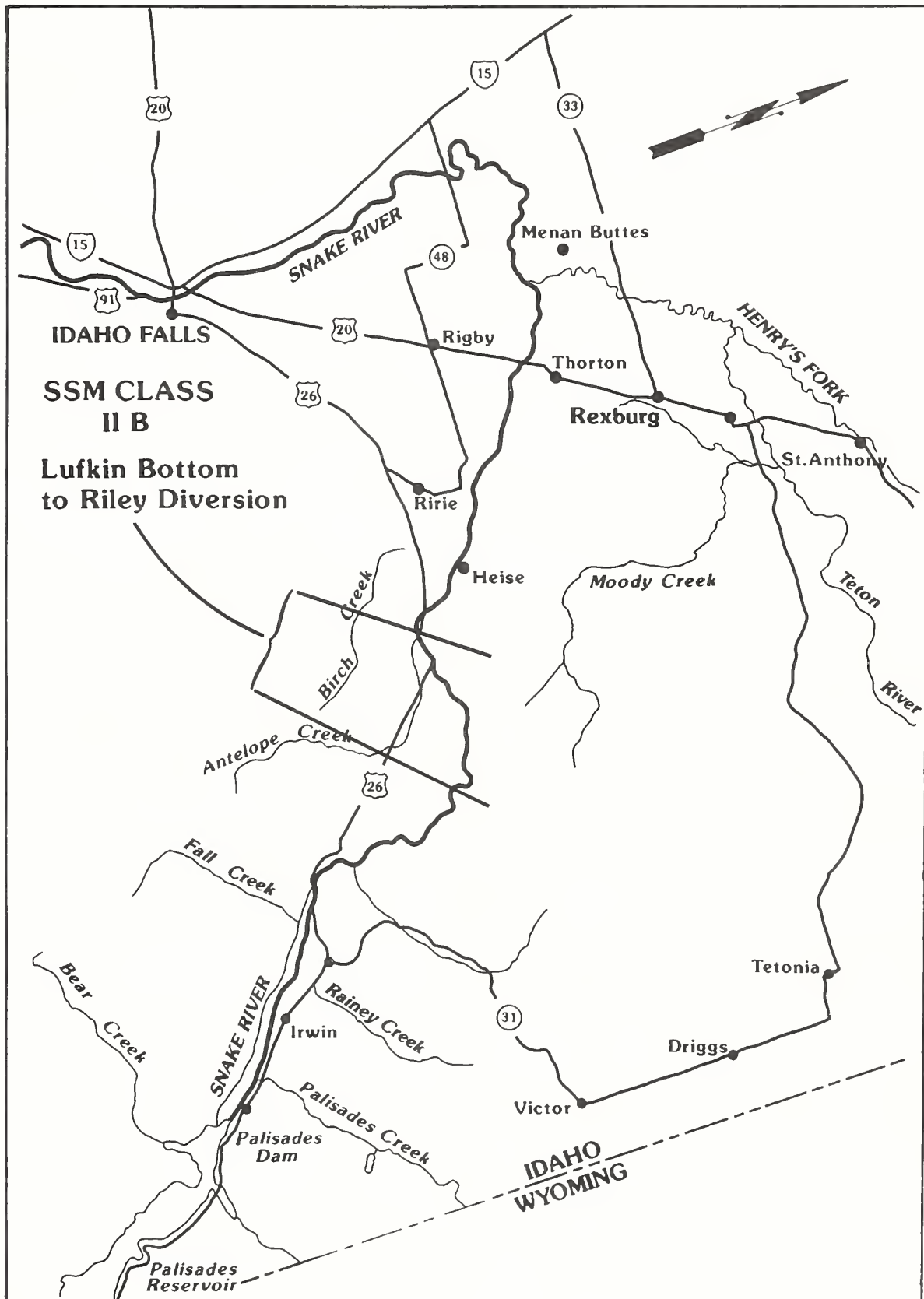
Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Follow general Range Monitoring Standards.	Follow general Range Sampling Procedures.	Follow general Range Frequency
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 years
Photo inventory of designed and traditional camp/use sites, accompanied with written evaluation.	Photo documentation records showing use by livestock and recreation.	Annually

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class IIB

Lufkin Bottom to Riley Diversion

**Refer to Maps 6 and 7 (in the Map Packet)
for management actions covered in this section.**



Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

This class will be managed to maintain a minimum of 520 acres of cottonwood range sites, 70 acres seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, 29 acres of young age class stands will be recruited to the mature age class, and 321 acres of the mature age class stands to the over mature age class over the next 15 years. A continual recruitment of cottonwood age classes is necessary to maintain a self sustaining community that will provide streambank stabilization as well as a variety of wildlife habitat.

Agencies will manage to maintain 539 acres of deciduous wet shrub types, with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent.

Management Action

To maintain this standard, no more than 9 acres of ground will be disturbed due to developments throughout this SSM Class.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres.

Standard

Recolonize 5 acres of cottonwoods annually. Recruitment will be distributed throughout the management class. This will be calculated on a 5 year average which will equal 25 acres.

Seventy-seven acres of cottonwood recolonization were mapped in 1989. Thirteen acres occurred on deposition areas, 64 acres are saplings growing beneath and around the edges of mature stands. While it appears that current recolonization is meeting the standard, it is unknown if the understory sapling recolonization will survive to replace older age classes. Only .63 acres of deposition recolonization is occurring on gravel bars formed since the 1982 mapping. Also the 1982 and 1988 vegetative mapping indicates a lesser amount of young age

classes (49 acres) than is needed to replace the existing older age classes (487 acres).

Management Action

The agencies will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment through natural propagation and may use mechanical methods to augment recruitment.

Additional management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Note: Monitoring table shown under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.



Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Indicator

Abundance and distribution of selected species of wildlife sensitive to human influences and activities (Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron and Canada Goose).

Standard

Maintain 1 active bald eagle nesting territory with a 90 percent occupancy rate, producing 1.60 young per occupied territory on a 5 year average.

Management Action

Each nesting territory is subdivided into 3 management zones (I, II and PMP). Zone I is key to the survival of the nesting pair. Consequently this zone requires the most management constraints.

Zone I is located entirely on private land and no management action is appropriate in this plan.

Over two-thirds of the Zone II area involves private land. A portion of this zone includes federal land adjacent to the

river and is traversed by the Snake River road. No new developments are planned for this area.

Standard

Within each Principal Management Parcel, maintain a 2 or lower rating from February 1 to July 31 (Appendix B).

If the human activity rating is greater than 2 and approach-

ing 3, then implement one or more of the following: 1) encourage people to use other areas through an education program for the period of time from February 1 to July 31; and 2) identify factors causing the increased rating and correct them through management actions to return to a 2 or 3 rating.

Assure suitable nesting habitat continues to exist in the territory and preferably in management Zone I areas (refer to the Riparian Section on recruiting cottonwoods into the mature and overmature age classes).

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

Provide suitable habitat for 1 new bald eagle nesting territory.

The bald eagle is a listed species that the federal agencies are trying to managing for recovery. Management actions will encourage an increase in the population to accomplish this goal. Suitable habitat exists in this reach of river for at least 1 new nesting territory. The sites with the highest probability of being selected are in the areas of Burns Creek, Wolverine Creek and/or Mud Creek. These streams have suitable nesting substrate where they join the river and the first two streams support cutthroat spawning from the river.

Management Action

Manage these areas to maintain high quality habitat along Burns Creek to support the spawning runs of cutthroat trout at or above the numbers present in 1987. Improve water quality, riparian habitat and spawning habitat of Wolverine Creek to support more spawning cutthroat than can presently use the system.

If a new nest is established, appropriate measures will be taken to manage the federal lands to protect the nesting territory

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging	Annually

Monitoring (Continued)

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

Maintain a suitable habitat and human activity levels to maintain 1 Great Blue Heron rookery in this class.

Management Action

The Mud Creek Bar rookery area will be closed to camping and human activity on the land from April 1 to July 15 and closed to new access developments for the life of the Plan.

Potential rookeries (i.e. overmature and mature cottonwood stands) will be protected through the Riparian Management actions.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Inspections	Record rookery status; record signs of recreation or other uses occurring in the vicinity of the rookery.	2 random samples during the nesting season
Rookery Ground/Aerial Search	Inventory for new rookeries and/or find where old ones may have moved.	Annually: 1 inspection between May 1-15.

Standard

Provide suitable nesting habitat on the islands to accommodate Canada Goose nesting.

Management Action

Maintain existing goose nesting platforms. Install new nesting platforms on existing islands.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
IDF&G Goose Pair Flight	IDF&G Flight Reports	Annually
IDF&G/BLM Nest Search	Walk nesting islands. Return and record outcome of nesting attempt.	Annually

Monitoring (Continued)

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Monitor Flow Release	Request flow release schedule and actual flow release data from BOR.	Monthly/Annual Report

Indicator

Big Game - elk, deer, and moose.

Standard

BLM Administered Lands - Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 20 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 40 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key herbaceous species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 15 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 60 percent on the following key species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

USFS Administered Land - Big game and livestock utilization, combined, will not exceed 40 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, cottonwood, and willow (Appendix D).

Big game and livestock utilization, combined, will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: tufted hairgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and sedges (Appendix D).

Big game and livestock utilization combined will not exceed 60 percent of current year's growth on the following upland key grass species: Mountain brome and bluebunch

wheatgrass. Livestock utilization will not exceed 20 percent on bitterbrush and serviceberry.

Management Action

On exclusive big game ranges, big game populations will be managed by IDF&G to assure that utilization on the selected key species will not exceed the plant's physiological tolerances to grazing. If big game utilization standards are exceeded, BLM and USFS will request IDF&G to reduce numbers via their various management strategies.

Standard

Retain security habitat in the river bottom for deer and moose.

Management Action

Management actions are included in the riparian, range, and recreation sections.

Standard

Improve deteriorated big game winter range from poor and low fair condition to good condition.

Management Action

Identify those factors causing decline in condition of winter range.

Interplant poor or low fair winter ranges with desirable winter range forage species as needed.

Establish a strategy to correct the identified problems causing range decline.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Big Game Utilization Rating	Estimate and record big game utilization. Classify use into 1 of 4 rating values: light (1-15%), moderate (16-50%), heavy (51-80%), or severe (+80%).	Once every three years
Ocular Condition Rating	Interagency inspection of big game ranges with a final condition write-up.	Every 3 years

Factor: Recreation Management**Management Action****Indicator**

The spacing between campfire rings expressed in feet at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only.

Where campfire rings are closer than 50 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site. Continue information and education to use existing campfire rings or use minimum impact camping techniques.

Standard

A minimum of 50 feet between campfire rings.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Space	Record Distance	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding this standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority for placement of temporary or permanent toilets.

Standard

No more than 5 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number of Pieces	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only will serve as an indicator of biological impact due to camping. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized. Encourage minimum impact camping techniques.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than 1 acre of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 5 feet.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Radius	Record Radius	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of disturbed or crushed vegetation due to impromptu parking along designated routes expressed in square feet.

As different types of recreation uses occur and increase along the river, managers need to exercise the option to provide, change or eliminate some of these impromptu uses.

Standard

No more than 1,000 square feet of vegetation disturbance per occurrence.

Management Action

Provide designated parking to control use or close and rehabilitate site.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Disturbance	Record Measurement	2 Road Patrols Annually

Recreation Developments (No Standards)

Interpretive Site

Management Action

Black Canyon Archaeology Site - Develop an interpretive site adjacent to the River Road near the mouth of Black Canyon.

To protect the site, a rail fence will be constructed, an interpretive plaque installed and an existing gravel pullout will be improved.

Boat access

Management Action

Construct the Cottonwood Boat Access area, consisting of a gravel parking lot for 15 vehicles with boat trailers, gravel access road, parking barriers, concrete boat ramp, 2 permanent vault toilets, and signs.

Parking Area

Management Action

Warm Springs Parking - Construct parking area for up to 12 vehicles. No overnight trailer camping will be permitted. Tent campers who are hiking in to a destination may park in this lot.

This parking area will consist of vehicle barriers, gravel access road, gravel parking area for up to 12 vehicles and interpretive sign.

Boat Access/Non-Fee Camping Area

Management Action

Wolf Flat - Control camping and associated uses, and stop proliferation of new roads and trails in the area one mile east of the Wolf Flat Boat Access by providing basic facilities and

controls. This includes construction of a gravel parking lot for up to 10 vehicles with boat trailers; parking barriers; up to 20 gravel camping spurs for tent or trailer camping; gravel road; 2 permanent vault toilets (or 1 double unit); camping barriers; rehabilitation of unnecessary routes, trails and camp locations; rail fence; and signing as necessary for safety, direction, regulations.

Trails

Management Action

A fishing access trail (foot traffic only) will be constructed and maintained from the Clark Hill Rest Stop to the river's edge at Clark Bottom (Clark Hill Trail). Approval from the Idaho Department of Transportation must be obtained. The trail will avoid private lands.

Reconstruct 1/2 mile of trail about 18 inches wide and schedule regular trail maintenance.

Factor: Range Management

Indicator

Forage utilization by livestock.

Standard

BLM Administered Land - Livestock utilization will not exceed 20 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, silverberry and cottonwoods (Appendix D).

Livestock utilization will not exceed 45 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass during the growing season (Appendix D).

These standards apply to one BLM allotment adjoining the river (Appendix D).

USFS Administered Lands - Livestock and big game utilization combined will not exceed 40 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Livestock and big game utilization combined will not

exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: tufted hairgrass, Kentucky bluegrass and sedges (Appendix D).

These standards apply to 3 USFS allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

Management Action

Adjust stocking rate if over allocation is determined from 2 to 3 years use. Cancel grazing in the bottom of Stinking Springs Allotment (reduction of about 100 AUMs).

Remove unauthorized livestock and allow natural succession to restore the deteriorated riparian areas.

Indicator

Range condition and trend.

Standard

Manage towards an upward trend on poor and fair condition riparian areas with an overall objective to achieve good to excellent riparian rating on the river corridor (Appendix D).

Management Action

Complete a riparian write-up for each grazing allotment every 5 years.

Management actions are included in the Riparian and Recreation sections.

Monitoring

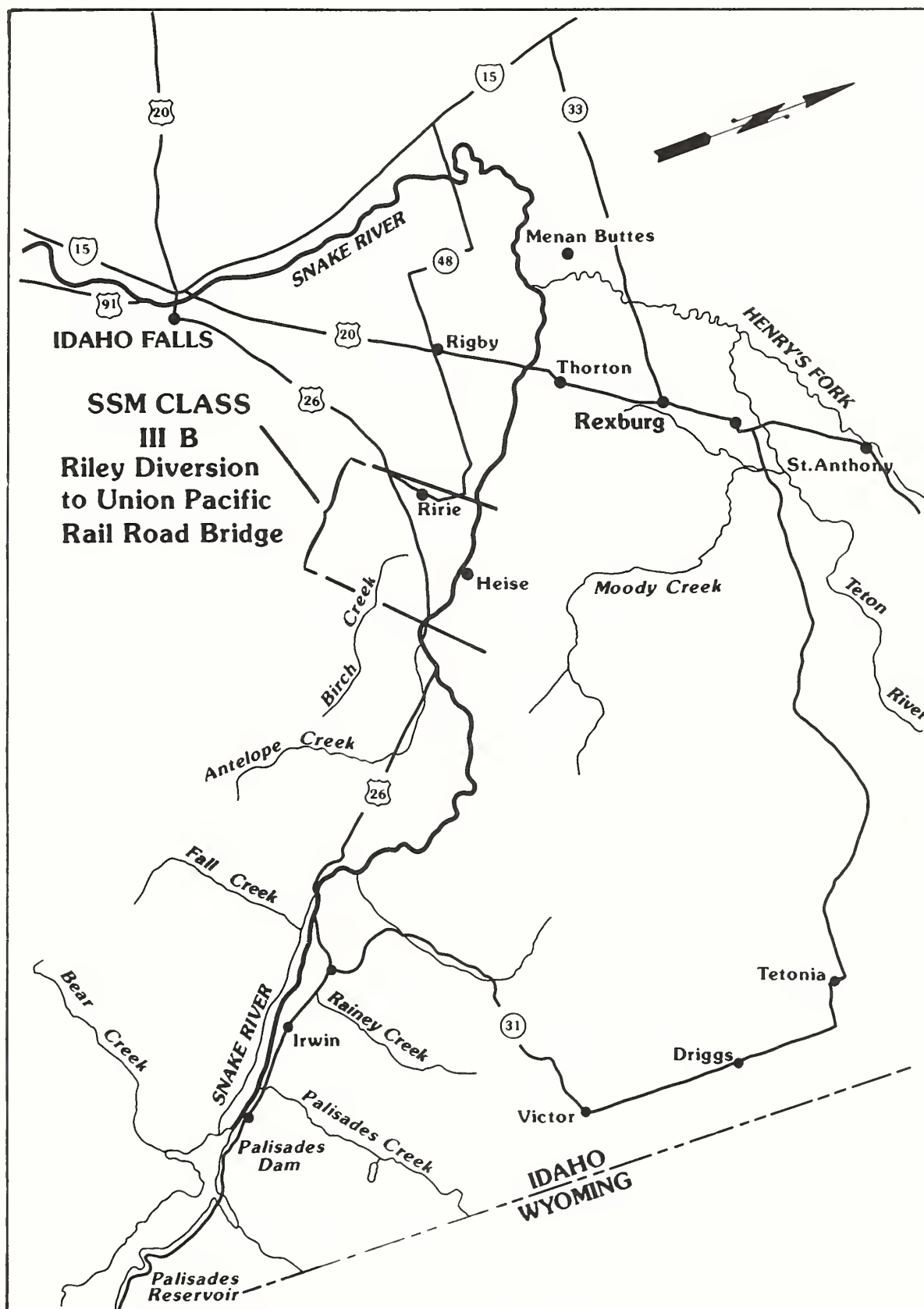
Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Follow general Range Monitoring Standards.	Follow general Range Sampling Procedures.	Follow general Range Frequency
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 years
Photo documentation records showing use by livestock and recreation.	Photo inventory of designed and traditional camp/use sites, accompanied with written evaluation.	Annually

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class IIIB

Riley Diversion to Union Pacific Railroad Bridge

**There are no USFS lands in this section.
Refer to Maps 7 and 8 (in the Map Packet)
for management actions covered in this section.**



Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles



Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

This class will be managed to maintain a minimum of 1,121 acres of cottonwood range sites, 90 percent of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, 63 acres of young age class stands will be recruited to the mature age class, and 802 acres of the mature age class stands to the over mature age class over the next 15 years. A continual recruitment of cottonwood age classes is necessary to maintain a self sustaining community that will provide streambank stabilization as well as a variety of wildlife habitat.

Agencies will manage to maintain 777 acres of deciduous wet shrub types, with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent.

Management Action

Levee maintenance along the river will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

To maintain this standard, no more than 12 acres of ground will be disturbed due to developments throughout this SSM Class.

For historic maintenance related to the Great Feeder Canal, an area 1,000 feet long and 15 to 20 feet wide would have riparian vegetation disturbance associated with rip rap operations. Approximately 50 feet would be cut and removed per year for 15 years. The disturbed area would not extend more than 50 feet in from the river bank. Cottonwoods on concrete diversion structures would be cut.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres.

Standard

Recolonize 11 acres of cottonwoods annually. Recruitment will be distributed throughout the management class. This will be calculated on a 5 year average which will equal 55 acres. Although seedling recolonization areas have not been mapped, the 1982 vegetative mapping indicates a lesser amount of young age classes (69.8 acres) than is needed to replace the existing older age classes (1,002 acres).

Management Action

The agencies will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment through natural propagation and may use mechanical methods to augment recruitment.

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

Additional management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Note: Monitoring table shown under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Indicator

Abundance and distribution of selected species of wildlife sensitive to human influences and activities (Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron and Canada Goose).

Standard

Maintain 1 active bald eagle nesting territory with an 80 percent occupancy rate, producing 1.83 young per occupied territory on a 5 year average.

Management Action

Each nesting territory is subdivided into 3 management zones (I, II and PMP) for the purpose of this Plan. Zone I is key to the survival of the nesting pair. Consequently this zone requires the most management constraints.

Although no camping has occurred in this Zone I, an area of about 400 yards (radius around the nest) will be closed from February 1 to July 31 to all forms of human activity on the land. The area will be signed so the public can identify the restricted area.

No new developments or uses are planned in this Zone II area. Monitoring will be continued for the Principal Management Parcel described below.

Within each Principal Management Parcel, maintain a 3 or lower rating from February 1 to July 31 (Appendix B).

If the human activity rating is greater than 3, then implement one or more of the following: 1) encourage people to use other areas through an education program for the period of time from February 1 to July 31; and 2) Identify those factors that are causing the increase in the rating and change management actions to return to a 2 or lower rating.

Assure suitable nesting habitat continues to exist in the territory and preferably in management Zone I areas (refer to the Riparian Section on recruiting cottonwoods into the mature and overmature age classes).

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

Maintain a suitable habitat and human activity levels to provide for 1 Great Blue Heron rookery in this class.

Management Action

Although a rookery does not occur within this class, management in this area influences one rookery just below the boundary line. Since the rookery occurs on the downstream side of the trestle and a bald eagle nest occurs on the upstream side of the trestle, management actions around the Union Pacific Railroad Bridge will be consistent with the heron rookery guidelines (see SSM IIC).

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Inspections	Record rookery status; record signs of recreation or other uses occurring in the vicinity of the rookery.	2 random samples during the nesting season

Monitoring (Continued)

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Ground/Aerial Search	Inventory for new rookeries and/or find where old ones may have moved.	Annually: 1 inspection between May 1-15.

Standard

Provide suitable nesting habitat on the islands to accommodate Canada Goose nesting.

Management Action

Install new nesting platforms on existing islands.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
IDF&G Goose Pair Flight	IDF&G Flight Reports	Annually
IDF&G/BLM Nest Search	Walk nesting islands. Return and record outcome of nesting attempt.	Annually
Monitor Flow Release	Request flow release schedule and actual flow release data from BOR.	Monthly/Annual Report

Indicator

Big Game - elk, deer, and moose.

species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Standard

BLM Administered Lands - Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 15 percent of the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 60 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key herbaceous species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 10 percent on the following key herbaceous

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 60 percent on the following key species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Management Action

On exclusive big game ranges, big game populations will be managed by IDF&G to assure that utilization on the selected key species will not exceed the plant's physiological tolerances to grazing. If big game utilization standards are exceeded, BLM and USFS will request IDF&G to reduce numbers via their various management strategies.

See Allotment Section (Appendix D) for more details on winter range management in the Stinking Springs/Heise front area.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Big Game Utilization Rating	Estimate and record big game utilization. Classify use into 1 of 4 rating values: light (1-15%), moderate (16-50%), heavy (51-80%), or severe (+80%).	Once every three years
Ocular Condition Rating	Interagency inspection of big game ranges with a final condition write-up.	Every 3 years

Factor: Recreation Management**Management Action****Indicator**

The spacing between individual campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only is an indicator of social spacing.

Where campfire rings are closer than 25 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site. Continue information and education to use existing campfire rings or use minimum impact camping techniques.

Standard

A minimum of 25 feet between campfire rings.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Space	Record Distance	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding the standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority for placement of temporary or permanent toilets.

Standard

No more than 7 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number of Pieces	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only will serve as an indicator of biological impacts due to camping. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized. Encourage minimum impact camping techniques.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than 2 acres of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 6 feet.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Radius	Record Radius	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of disturbed or crushed vegetation due to impromptu parking along designated routes expressed in square feet.

As different types of recreation uses occur and increase along the river, managers need to exercise the option to provide, change or eliminate some of these impromptu uses.

Management Action

Provide designated parking to control use.

Standard

No more than 2,000 square feet of vegetation disturbance per occurrence.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Disturbance	Record Measurement	1 Road Patrol Annually

Recreation Developments (No Standards)

Non-Fee Camping Area

Management Action

Stinking Springs Area - Control existing camping and related uses and stop the proliferation of new roads and trails in the area about 1/8 mile east of the Stinking Springs Trailhead to a point where the River Road enters State of Idaho lands. Cooperative management of the area with the Idaho Department of Lands is desirable. Negotiate a land exchange with the State to consolidate public lands and improve management. Developments include construction of an improved gravel road; rehabilitate unnecessary roads, trails and camp locations; provide about 15 vehicle or tent camping units dispersed in the area; place parking barriers; and signs as necessary for information, direction, regulatory.

Uncontrolled and indiscriminate uses of the area has caused erosion, loss of vegetation and litter.

Trails

Management Action

Stinking Springs Trail - This trail will remain open between April 15 and November 15 of each year. The trail will be open to all modes of travel except snow vehicles and full sized passenger vehicles.

Regular trail maintenance and signing.

Little Kelly Canyon Trail - Establish and develop a designated motorcycle route in the hill area. The trail will not impair the riparian zone in the canyon. The same seasonal restrictions will apply as with the Stinking Springs Trail. The area will be closed to all vehicles except motorcycles on the designated trail.

Regular trail maintenance and signing.

Cress Creek National Recreation Trail - Send proposal to Secretary of Interior to approve the Cress Creek Nature Trail as a National Recreation Trail. Special maintenance attention must be given to this trail to protect resources and provide safety. This trail is open to hikers only.

The special maintenance attention includes: adding steps, water-barring and benches; upgrade existing overlook; construct new bridges; reroute portions of trail susceptible to erosion; place 1 permanent vault toilet near overlook; place 1 picnic table at overlook; and upgrade interpretive system and signing.

U.S. Fee Campground/Trail

Management Action

Kelly's Island Campground - This site will be upgraded on the west end to include improved restrooms, an additional loop of camping units, a fishing access site, a pavilion, 3 group camping sites, an interpretive nature trail. An expanded water system and bank erosion control is also planned. Informal float boat launching will continue.

Upgrading of this site includes: construction of 1/2 mile of trail with benches; construction of a gravel road for loop and group sites; construct up to 3 group sites with 10 to 12 spurs each; construct new loop with 8 new camping spurs; place parking barriers; run water sources to loop and group sites; build pavilion with picnic tables; improve fee collection station; signing (informational, regulatory and directional); add 8 loop picnic tables and replace present picnic tables; plant trees, rehabilitate worn areas; close road west to river between sites 14 and 15; and construct handicapped accessible fishing access and lot for 10 cars.

Boat access

Management Action

Byington Boat Access - Improve existing facilities by upgrading restroom facilities, ramp area, contouring, filling, planting, sprinkler system and improved parking. Provide capacity for 80 vehicles with boat trailers.

U.S. Fee Campground/Boat Access/ Picnic Area

Management Action

Heise Bridge Boat Access - On the south side of the river, develop a gravel access loop road with parking to accommodate about 20 vehicles. Develop a bank launch boat ramp.

Install picnic tables for the day use area. The bank launch will be replaced with a concrete ramp within about 5 years of plan completion.

Dependent on future recreation development on private lands in the area and demand, a U.S. Fee Campground may be developed about 10 years after plan completion. This would include a 20 to 25 unit campground with gravel road, restrooms, and parking spurs.

Factor: Range Management

Indicator

Forage utilization by livestock.

Standard

BLM Administered Land - Livestock utilization will not exceed 35 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, silverberry and cottonwoods (Appendix D).

Livestock utilization will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass during the growing season (Appendix D).

These standards apply to five BLM allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

Management Action

Adjust stocking rate if over allocation is determined from 2 to 3 years use.

Remove unauthorized livestock and allow natural succession to restore the deteriorated riparian areas.

Indicator

Range condition and trend.

Standard

Manage towards an upward trend on poor and fair condition riparian areas with an overall objective to achieve good to excellent riparian rating on the river corridor (Appendix A & D).

Management Action

Complete a riparian write-up for each grazing allotment every 5 years.

Management actions are included in the Riparian and Recreation sections.

Monitoring

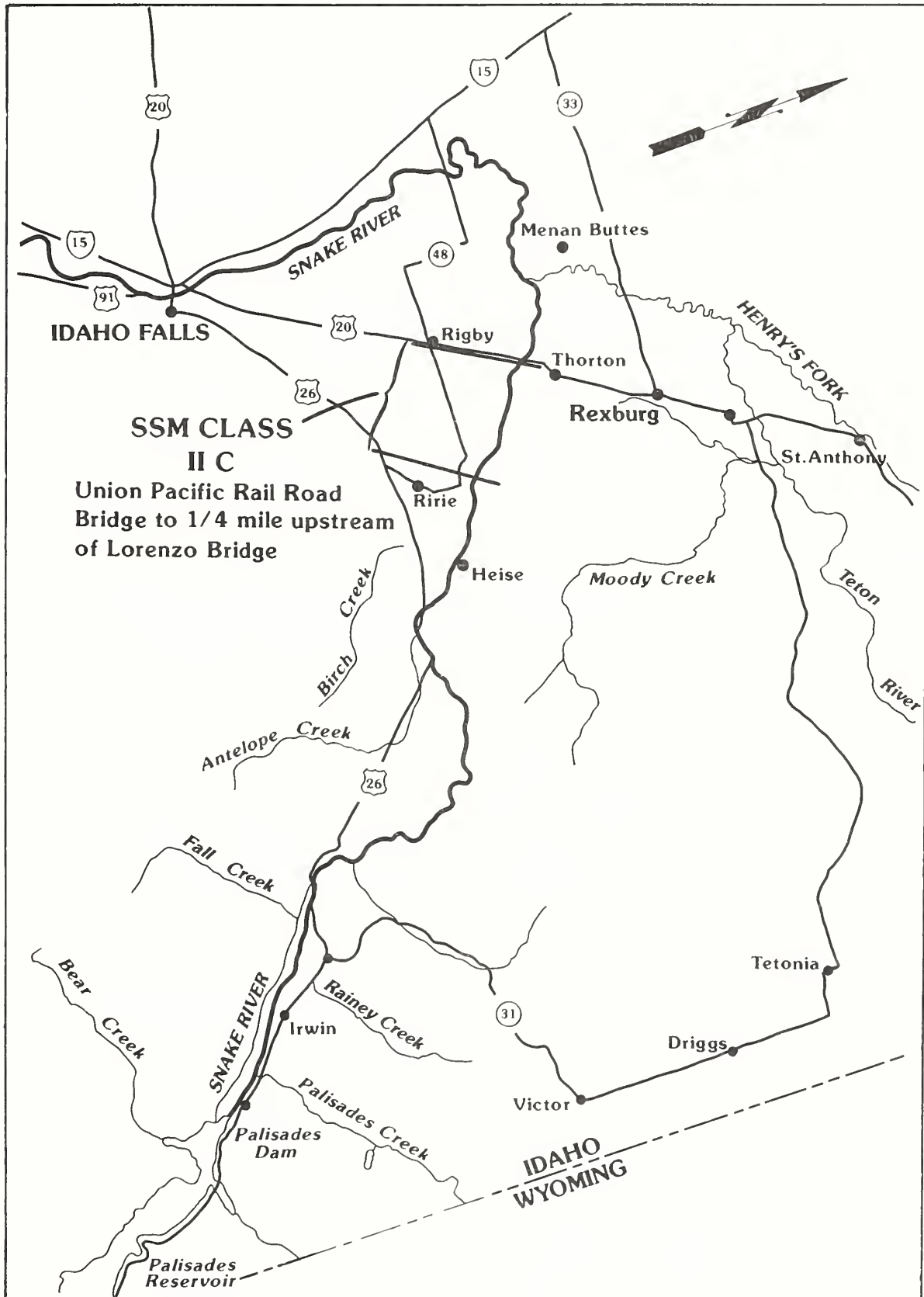
Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Follow general Range Monitoring Standards.	Follow general Range Sampling Procedures.	Follow general Range Frequency
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 years
Photo documentation records showing use by livestock and recreation.	Photo inventory of designed and traditional camp/use sites, accompanied with written evaluation.	Annually

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class IIC

Union Pacific Railroad Bridge to 1/4 Mile Upstream of Lorenzo Bridge

**There are no USFS lands in this section.
Refer to Maps 8 and 9 (in the Map Packet)
for management actions covered in this section.**



Scale 1:500,000

1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

This class will be managed to maintain a minimum of 1,381 acres of cottonwood range sites, 90 percent of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, 223 acres of young age class stands will be recruited to the mature age class, and 980 acres of the mature age class stands to the over mature age class over the next 15 years. A continual recruitment of cottonwood age classes is necessary to maintain a self sustaining community that will provide streambank stabilization as well as a variety of wildlife habitat.

BLM will manage to maintain 1,119 acres of deciduous wet shrub types, with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent.

Management Action

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

To maintain this standard, no more than 1 acre of ground will be disturbed due to developments throughout this SSM Class.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres.

Standard

Recolonize 14 acres of cottonwoods annually. Recruitment will be distributed throughout the management class. This will be calculated on a 5 year average which will equal 70 acres. Although seedling recolonization areas have not been mapped, the 1982 vegetative mapping indicates a lesser amount of young age classes (248 acres) than is needed to replace the existing older age classes (1,118 acres).

Management Action

The agencies will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment through natural propagation and may use mechanical methods to augment recruitment.

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

Additional management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Note: Monitoring table shown under Management Action Common to All River Segments.

Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Indicator

Abundance and distribution of selected species of wildlife sensitive to human influences and activities (Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron and Canada Goose).

Standard

The bald eagle is a listed species that federal agencies are trying to manage to recovery. Management actions will encourage an increase in the population to accomplish this goal. Suitable habitat exists in this reach of the river for at least 1 new nesting territory.

Management Action

If territory is established, implement same guidelines outlined in Management Class IIB.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nest Territory Search	Aerial/Ground Search	Annually
If Nest is Found - Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.



Standard

Maintain a suitable habitat and human activity levels to maintain 4 Great Blue Heron rookery in this class (Railroad Bridge, Sunnyside, Reid Diversion, Lorenzo).

Management Action

These rookeries are not closed to camping and other forms of human activity on the land at this time. The rookeries will

continue to be monitored periodically and if human activities are causing significant adverse impacts, then one or more of the rookeries will be closed to human uses from April 1 to July 15 of each year.

Potential rookeries (i.e. overmature and mature cottonwood stands) will be protected through the Riparian Management actions.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Inspections	Record rookery status; record signs of recreation or other uses occurring in the vicinity of the rookery.	2 random samples during the nesting season
Rookery Ground/Aerial Search	Inventory for new rookeries and/or find where old ones may have moved.	Annually: 1 inspection between May 1-15.

Standard

Provide suitable nesting habitat on the islands to accommodate Canada Goose nesting.

Management Action

Install new nesting platforms on existing islands.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
IDF&G Goose Pair Flight	IDF&G Flight Reports	Annually
Monitor Flow Release	Request flow release schedule and actual flow release data from BOR.	Monthly/Annual Report

Indicator

Big Game - elk, deer, and moose.

their various management strategies.

Standard

BLM Administered Lands - Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 20 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 40 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 15 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 60 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Management Action

On exclusive big game ranges, big game populations will be managed by IDF&G to assure that utilization on the selected key species will not exceed the plant's physiological tolerances to grazing. If big game utilization standards are exceeded, BLM will request IDF&G to reduce numbers via

Standard

Retain security habitat in the river bottom for whitetail deer, elk and moose.

Management Action

Management actions are included in range, riparian, and recreation sections.

Factor: Recreation Management**Indicator**

The spacing between campfire rings expressed in feet at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only.

Standard

A minimum of 50 feet between campfire rings.

Management Action

Where campfire rings are closer than 50 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site. Continue information and education to use existing campfire rings or use minimum impact camping techniques.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Space	Record Distance	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding this standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority for placement of temporary or permanent toilets.

Standard

No more than 5 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number of Pieces	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only will serve as an indicator of biological impact due to camping. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized. Encourage minimum impact camping techniques.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than 1 acre of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 5 feet.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Radius	Record Radius	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of disturbed or crushed vegetation due to impromptu parking along designated routes expressed in square feet.

Standard

No more than 1,000 square feet of vegetation disturbance per occurrence.

As different types of recreation uses occur and increase along the river, managers need to exercise the option to provide, change or eliminate some of these impromptu uses.

Management Action

Provide designated parking to control use or close the area.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Disturbance	Record Measurement	2 Road Patrols Annually

Factor: Range Management

Indicator

Forage utilization by livestock.

Standard

BLM Administered Land - Livestock utilization will not exceed 30 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, silverberry and cottonwoods (Appendix D).

Livestock utilization will not exceed 45 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass during the growing season (Appendix D).

These standards apply to ten BLM allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

Management Action

Adjust stocking rate if over allocation is determined from 2 to 3 years use.

Remove unauthorized livestock and allow natural succession to restore the deteriorated riparian areas.

Indicator

Range condition and trend.

Standard

Manage towards an upward trend on poor and fair condition riparian areas with an overall objective to achieve good to excellent riparian rating on the river corridor (Appendix A & D).

Management Action

Management actions are covered in the Riparian and Recreation sections and in the Management Actions Common to All SSM Classes.

Monitoring

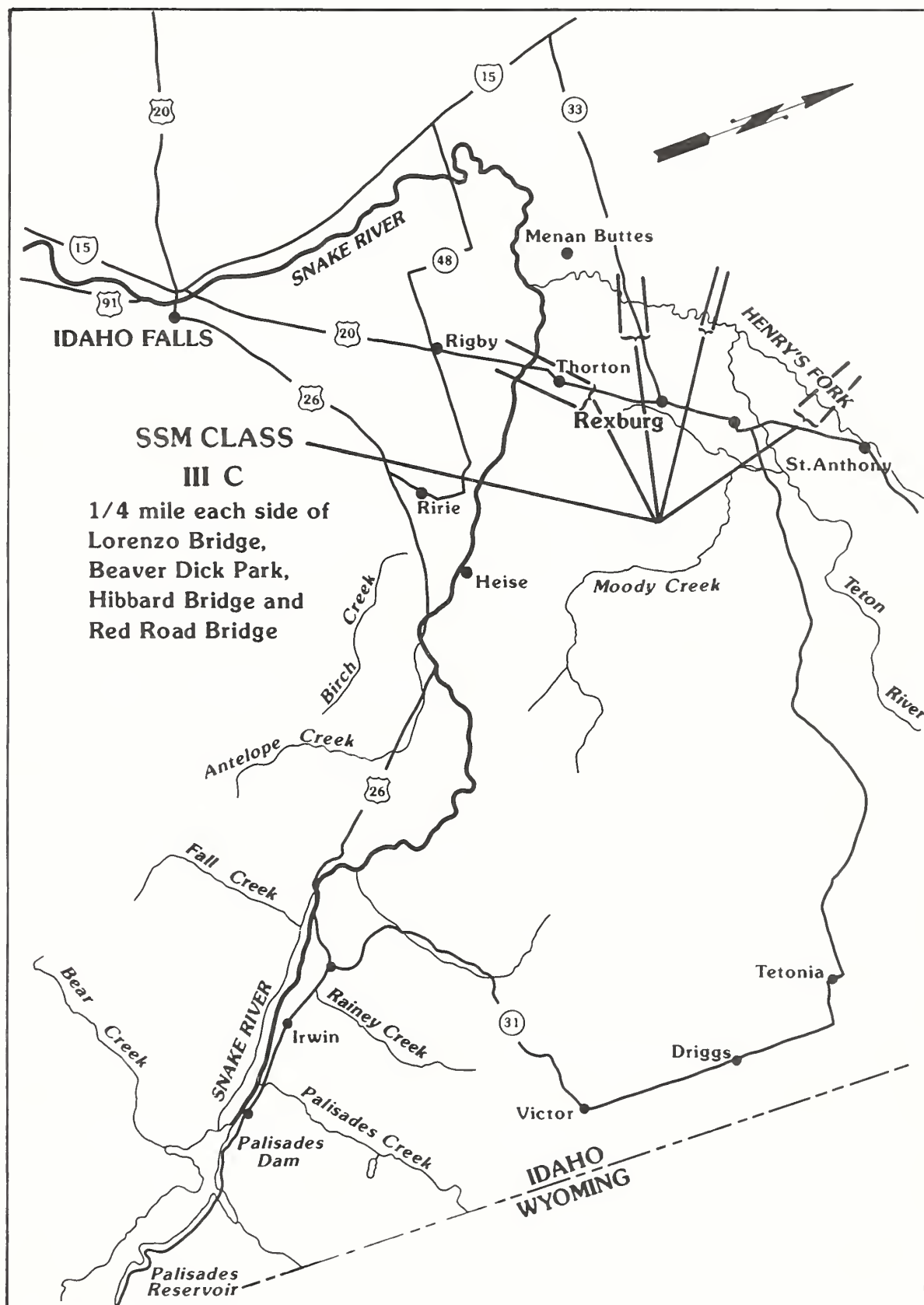
Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Follow general Range Monitoring Standards.	Follow general Range Sampling Procedures.	Follow general Range Frequency
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 years
Photo documentation records showing use by livestock and recreation.	Photo inventory of designed and traditional camp/use sites, accompanied with written evaluation.	Annually

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class IIIC

**1/4 Mile Each Side of Lorenzo Bridge,
Beaver Dick Park, Hibbard Bridge
and Red Road**

**There are no USFS lands in this section. Refer to Maps 9, 11 and 12
(in the Map Packet) for management actions covered in this section.**



Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

SSM Class IIIC-Lorenzo will be managed to maintain a minimum of 229 acres of cottonwood range sites, 90% of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, 63 acres of young age class stands will be recruited to the mature age class, and 143 acres of the mature age class stands to the over mature age class over the next 15 years.

SSM Class IIIC-North Fork Bridge, Hibbard Bridge, and Red Road Bridge will be managed to maintain cottonwood range sites, 90 percent of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, recruit 90 percent of young age class to the mature age class, and recruit 90 percent of the mature age class to the over mature age class over the next 15 years.

In SSM Class IIIC-Lorenzo BLM will manage to maintain 199 acres of deciduous wet shrub types with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent. In SSM Class IIIC-North Fork Bridge, Hibbard Bridge and Red Road Bridge BLM will manage to maintain deciduous wet shrub types with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent.

Management Action

Range sites will be mapped along the Henry's Fork and acres of cottonwood and deciduous wet shrubs calculated.

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

To maintain this standard, no more than 5 acres of ground will be disturbed due to developments throughout this SSM Class.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres.

Standard

In SSM Class IIIC-Lorenzo 2 acres of cottonwoods will be recolonized annually. This will be calculated on a 5 year average which will equal 10 acres. In SSM class IIIC-North Fork Bridge, Hibbard Bridge and Red Road Bridge 1 percent of the cottonwood range site stands will be recolonized annually and will be calculated on a 5 year average. All recolonization will be distributed through out the management class.

Although seedling recolonization areas have not been mapped, the 1982 vegetative mapping in SSM Class IIIC-Lorenzo indicates a lesser amount of young age classes (70 acres) than is needed to replace the existing older age classes (159 acres).

Management Action

The BLM will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment through natural propagation. To augment recruitment, BLM will use mechanical methods.

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

Additional management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Note: Monitoring table shown under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Wildlife values are very low or nonexistent due to high levels of human activity associated with the highways and bridges. No wildlife standards or management actions are considered appropriate.

Factor: Recreation Management

Indicator

The spacing between campfire rings expressed in feet at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only.

Standard

A minimum of 25 feet between campfire rings.

Management Action

Where campfire rings are closer than 25 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site. Continue information and education to use existing campfire rings or use minimum impact camping techniques.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Space	Record Distance	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding this standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority for placement of temporary or permanent toilets.

Standard

No more than 7 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number of Pieces	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only will serve as an indicator of biological impact due to camping. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized. Encourage minimum impact camping techniques.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than .5 acre of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 6 feet.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Radius	Record Radius	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of disturbed or crushed vegetation due to impromptu parking along designated routes expressed in square feet.

As different types of recreation uses occur and increase along the river, managers need to exercise the option to provide, change or eliminate some of these impromptu uses.

Management Action

Provide designated parking to control use.

Standard

No more than 2,000 square feet of vegetation disturbance per occurrence.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Disturbance	Record Measurement	1 Road Patrol Annually

Recreation Developments (No Standards)
Boat Access/Non-Fee Camping Area**Management Action**

Lorenzo Bridge Area - At the current boat access area west of the bridge, construct a concrete ramp, circulation system, restrooms and parking. This site will be designed to provide boat access, picnicking and day use only. Proliferation of new trails by ATVs and 4-wheel drives will be stopped.

Actions will include: Construct 1/8-mile gravel road for boat access; construct gravel boater parking lot for 15 vehicles with trailers; rehabilitate unnecessary roads; Signing - Kiosk, regulatory, directional; place parking barriers; and construct 1/8-mile of fencing.

Hibbard Bridge and Red Road Bridge Areas - No developments or facilities are planned for construction at this time. Both of these sites have potential for development for boat access and picnicking. Only Hibbard Bridge has camping potential. The sites will continue to be evaluated along with data from a comprehensive study of river users (see Management Actions Common to All SSM Classes).

Development of these two sites, if determined needed and feasible through a site exam, would not be accomplished until about 5 to 10 years after completion of this plan.

Factor: Range Management

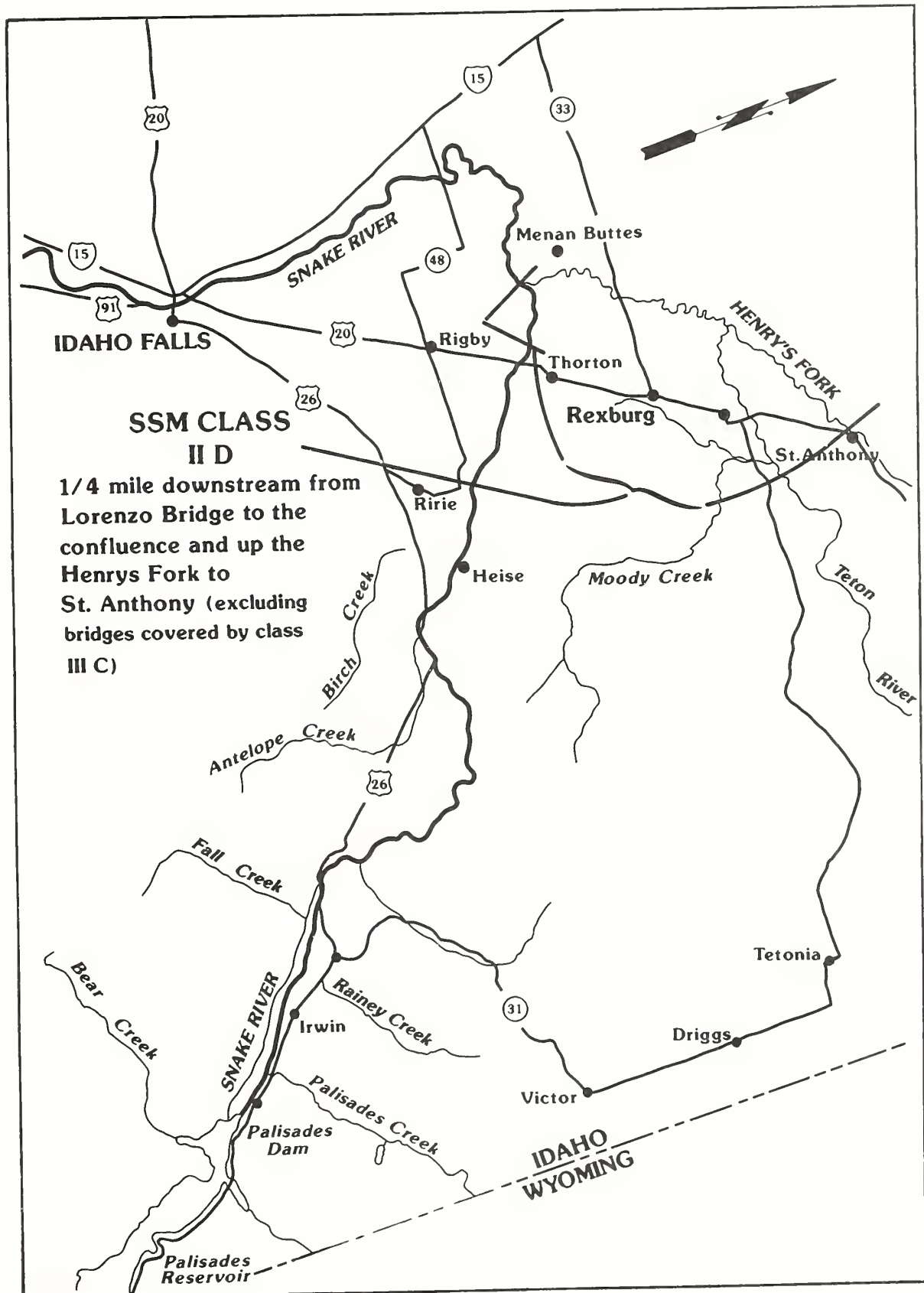
No allocated grazing in this SSM Class.

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class IID

**1/4 Mile Downstream from Lorenzo Bridge
to the Confluence and up the Henry's Fork
to St. Anthony**

**There are no USFS lands in this section. Refer to Maps 9, 11 and 12
(in the Map Packet) for management actions covered in this section.**



Scale 1:500,000
 1 inch equals approximately 8 miles

Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

The class from Lorenzo to Confluence will be managed to maintain a minimum of 645 acres of cottonwood range sites, 90% of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, 193 acres of young age class stands will be recruited to the mature age class, and 380 acres of the mature age class stands to the over mature age class over the next 15 years.

The class from Confluence to St. Anthony will be managed to maintain cottonwood range sites, 90 percent of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, recruit 90 percent of young age class to the mature age class, and recruit 90 percent of the mature age class to the over mature age class over the next 15 years.

In SSM Class IID-Lorenzo to Confluence BLM will manage to maintain 526 acres of deciduous wet shrub types with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent. In SSM Class IID-Confluence to St. Anthony BLM will manage to maintain deciduous wet shrub types with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent.

Management Action

Range sites will be mapped along the Henry's Fork and acres of cottonwood and deciduous wet shrubs calculated.

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

To maintain this standard, no more than 6 acres of ground will be disturbed due to developments throughout this SSM Class.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres.

Standard

In SSM Class IID-Lorenzo to Confluence 6 acres of cottonwoods will be recolonized annually. This will be calculated on a 5 year average which will equal 30 acres. In SSM class IID-Confluence to St. Anthony 1 percent of the cottonwood range site stands will be recolonized annually and will be calculated on a 5 year average. All recolonization will be distributed through out the management class.

Although seedling recolonization areas have not been mapped new gravel depositions, noted in 1989, within SSM Class IID-Lorenzo to Confluence appear to have adequate cottonwood seedling growth to meet the standard.

Management Action

The BLM will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment through natural propagation. To augment recruitment, BLM may use mechanical methods.

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

Additional management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Note: Monitoring table shown under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.



Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Indicator

Abundance and distribution of selected species of wildlife sensitive to human influences and activities (Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron and Canada Goose).

Standard

Maintain 2 active bald eagle nesting territories with a 90 percent occupancy rate, producing 1.71 young per occupied territory on a 5 year average.

Management Action

Each nesting territory is subdivided into 3 management zones for the purpose of this Plan (I, II and PMP). Zone I is key to the survival of the nesting pair. Consequently this zone requires the most management constraints.

No new developments are proposed in this plan in the Zone I area. No camping in these zones is evident and human activity has currently not presented problems for these nesting pairs. Monitoring of both nests will continue. If observations clearly show these nest sites are being adversely affected by human activity, the areas will be closed to camping and all other activities on the land from February 1 to July 31.

For the Cartier Zone II, area no new developments are proposed in this plan. Management actions are included in the Principal Management Parcel actions below.

For the St. Anthony Zone II, area no new developments are proposed in this plan, but measures to control existing recreation activity involve federal lands adjacent to the zone. Management actions are aimed toward continuing to provide existing recreation opportunities while maintaining other resources in good condition. Management actions for the Principal Management Parcel are listed below.

Standard

Within each Principal Management Parcel, maintain a 2 or higher rating from February 1 to July 31 (Appendix B).

If the human activity rating is greater than 2 and approaching 3, then implement one or more of the following: 1) encourage people to use other areas through an education program for the period of time from February 1 to July 31; and 2) identify those factors that are causing the increase in the rating and change management actions to return to a 2 or lower rating.

Assure suitable nesting habitat continues to exist in the territory and preferably in management Zone I areas (refer to the Riparian Section on recruiting cottonwoods into the mature and overmature age classes).

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

Provide suitable habitat for 2 new bald eagle nesting territories.

The bald eagle is a listed species that the federal agencies are trying to manage to recovery. Management actions

encourage an increase in the population to accomplish this goal. Suitable habitat exists in these stretches of river for at least 2 new territories. The sites with the highest probability of being selected are in the areas of the Confluence to 2 miles up the South Fork, the mouth of the South Fork of the Teton River and the mouth of the North Fork of the Teton River. These areas have suitable nesting substrate where they join together and have a diverse and seasonally important prey

base (i.e. fish, waterfowl, big game carrion, and livestock carrion).

Maintain existing high quality habitat in these areas, follow riparian guidelines (see Riparian Mature and Overmature Stands).

Management Action

If territory is established, implement same guidelines outlined in Management Class IIB.

Manage these areas under Zone II guidelines.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nest Territory Search	Aerial/Ground Search	Annually
If Nest is Found - Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

Maintain suitable habitat and human activity levels to maintain 3 Great Blue Heron rookeries and provide habitat for 1 additional rookery in this class segment (Annis, Upper and Lower St. Anthony rookery).

15 and closed to new access developments for the life of the Plan.

The Upper St. Anthony and Annis Heron rookeries are not closed to camping and other forms of human activity on the land at this time. The rookeries will continue to be monitored periodically and if human activities are causing significant adverse impacts, then one or both of the rookeries will be closed to human uses from April 1 to July 15 of each year.

Management Action

The Lower St. Anthony rookery area will be closed to camping and human activity on the land from April 1 to July

Potential rookeries (i.e. overmature and mature cottonwood stands) will be protected through the Riparian Management actions.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Inspections	Record rookery status; record signs of recreation or other uses occurring in the vicinity of the rookery.	2 random samples during the nesting season
Rookery Ground/Aerial Search	Inventory for new rookeries and/or find where old ones may have moved.	Annually: 1 inspection between May 1-15.

Standard

On the Henry's Fork, provide suitable nesting habitat on the islands to accommodate Canada Goose nesting.

Management Action

Maintain existing goose nesting platforms. Install new nesting platforms on existing islands.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
IDF&G Goose Pair Flight	IDF&G Flight Reports	Annually
IDF&G/BLM Nest Search	Walk nesting islands. Return and record outcome of nesting attempt.	Annually
Monitor Flow Release	Request flow release schedule and actual flow release data from BOR.	Monthly/Annual Report

Indicator

Big Game - Mule Deer, Whitetail Deer and Moose.

selected key species will not exceed the plant's physiological tolerances to grazing. If big game utilization standards are exceeded, BLM and USFS will request IDF&G to reduce numbers via their various management strategies.

Standard

BLM Administered Lands - Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 15 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 45 percent of the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 15 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 60 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Management Action

On exclusive big game ranges, big game populations will be managed by IDF&G to assure that utilization on the

Standard

Retain security habitat in the river bottom for whitetail deer, mule deer and moose.

Management Action

Needed actions are included in Range, Riparian, and Management Actions Common to all SSM Classes sections.

Factor: Recreation Management**Indicator**

The spacing between campfire rings expressed in feet at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only.

Standard

A minimum of 50 feet between campfire rings.

Management Action

Where campfire rings are closer than 50 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site. Continue information and education to use existing campfire rings or use minimum impact camping techniques.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Space	Record Distance	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Standard

No more than 5 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding this standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority for placement of temporary or permanent toilets.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number of Pieces	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only will serve as an indicator of biological impact due to camping. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 5 feet.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized. Encourage minimum impact camping techniques.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than 3.5 acres of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Radius	Record Radius	75% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of disturbed or crushed vegetation due to impromptu parking along designated routes expressed in square feet.

As different types of recreation uses occur and increase along the river, managers need to exercise the option to provide, change or eliminate some of these impromptu uses.

Standard

No more than 1,000 square feet of vegetation disturbance per occurrence.

Management Action

Provide designated parking to control use.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Disturbance	Record Measurement	2 Road Patrols Annually

Recreation Development (No Standards)

Prepare a comprehensive communication site plan. Radio communication towers may need to be combined and upgraded to enhance aesthetics.

Interpretive Day-Use Area/Trails**Management Action**

A North Menan Butte Recreation Area Management Plan will be developed to address an interpretive strategy for the butte. Interpretive materials must relate in part to school groups who use the butte as an outdoor classroom. A self-guided nature trail (foot traffic only) will extend from the current informal parking area at the base of the butte up to the rim and windbowl, then circumscribe the butte. The trail will pass by an informal parking lot at the top of the butte near the radio towers. The OHV trail from the base of the butte to the parking area at the top (impassable to 2-wheel drive vehicles) will be maintained and rerouted to make use of a BLM easement which follows the contour.

The following developments/improvements will occur: Construct 1 mile of hiking trail; construct and improve 1.5 miles of road; construct lower gravel lot to hold 20 vehicles with bus turnaround; place one permanent vault toilet at lower lot; maintain trails and roads regularly; implement 20 OHV barriers; rehabilitate unnecessary trails; and interpretive signing as well as regulatory and directional.

Non-Fee Camping Area**Management Action**

Warm Slough - If the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Lee Access remains open, BLM will take action to control existing vehicle camping. These actions include:

Providing 1/4-mile dirt circulation road; constructing 5 camping spurs; placing 25 barriers; and signing. If closed, BLM will rehabilitate roads on public lands.

Access/Non-Fee Camping Area

Management Action

Trestle Bridge - Negotiate with any willing land owners in T. 7 N., R. 40 E. to acquire drive-in access. If acquired, control existing camping with proper circulation and barriers within 5 camping spurs. Allow informal launching of floatboats.

Actions to be taken include: Construct 1/8-mile of gravel roads; construct 5 camping spurs along the main road; place 30 barriers; construct gravel parking for 7 vehicles with boat trailers; improve dirt launch for floatboats; place 2 picnic tables; and signing - information, regulatory, directional.

Potential Access/Picnic Area

Management Action

St. Anthony Gauging Station - Negotiate with any willing landowner in the vicinity of the St. Anthony Gauging Station (T. 7 N., R. 40 E.) for a walk-in easement. This area is currently used as a fishing access close to the city limits of St. Anthony. Developments include placing 1 picnic table and signing.

Southeast Side of St. Anthony Bridge - Negotiate with any willing landowner on the southeast side of the St. Anthony Bridge to acquire a short walk-in access for small picnic area on public lands for the residents, business people and tourists in St. Anthony. Cooperate with city of St. Anthony. Developments include construction of a 350 foot trail, placing 5 picnic tables and signing.

Factor: Range Management

Indicator

Forage utilization by livestock.

Standard

BLM Administered Land - Livestock utilization will not exceed 30 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, silverberry and cottonwoods (Appendix D).

Livestock utilization will not exceed 45 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass during the growing season (Appendix D).

These standards apply to seven BLM allotments adjoining the river (Appendix D).

Management Action

Adjust stocking rate if over allocation is determined from 2 to 3 years use.

Remove unauthorized livestock and allow natural succession to restore the deteriorated riparian areas.

Indicator

Range condition and trend.

Standard

Manage towards an upward trend on poor and fair condition riparian areas with an overall objective to achieve good to excellent riparian rating on the river corridor (Appendix A & D).

Management Action

Management actions are included in the Riparian and Recreation sections and in the Management Actions Common to All SSM Classes.

Monitoring

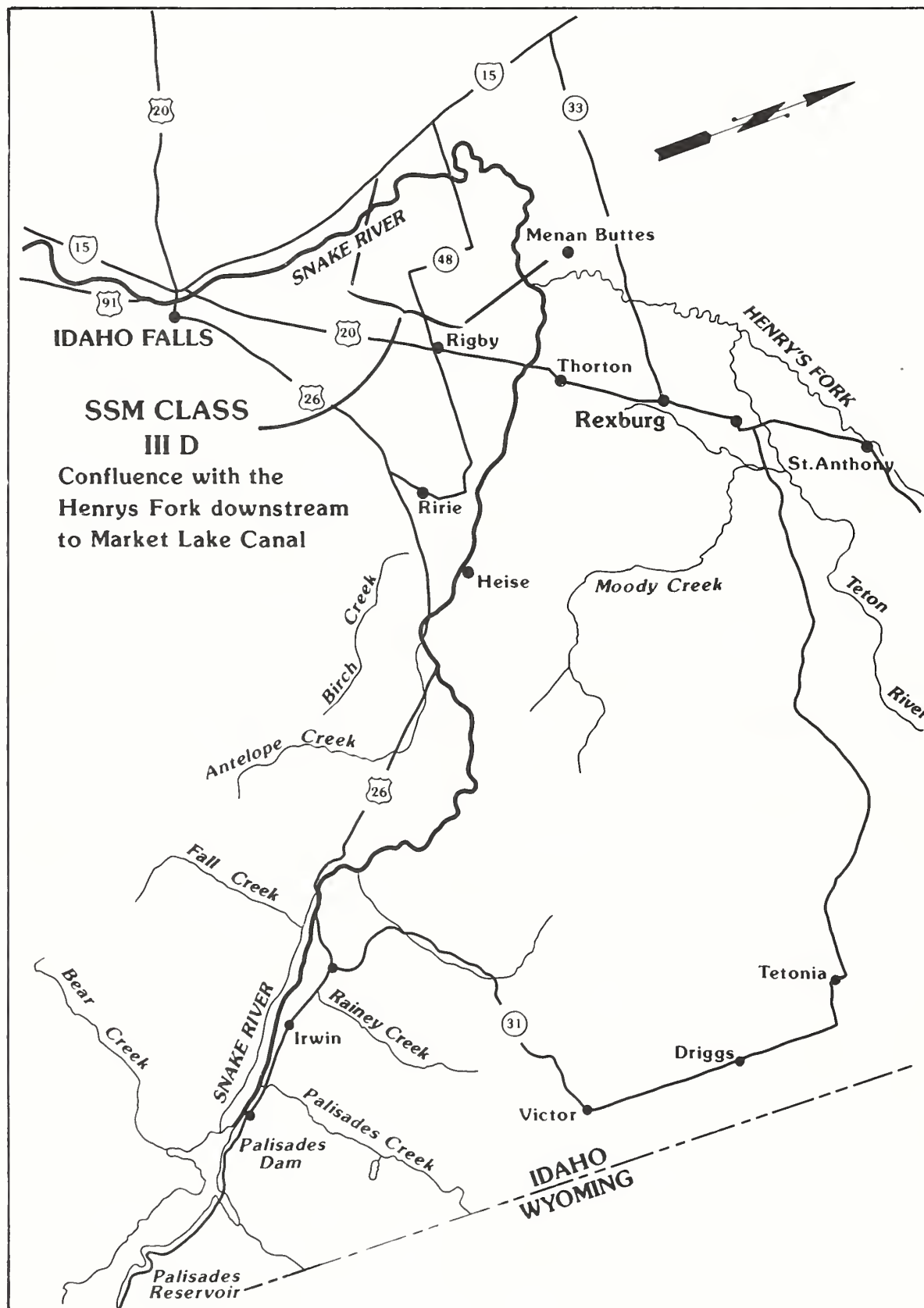
Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Follow general Range Monitoring Standards.	Follow general Range Sampling Procedures.	Follow general Range Frequency
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 years
Photo documentation records showing use by livestock and recreation.	Photo inventory of designed and traditional camp/use sites, accompanied with written evaluation.	Annually

Standards and Management Actions for Site Specific Management Classes (SSMC)

Class IIID

Confluence with the Henry's Fork Downstream to Market Lake Canal

**There are no USFS lands in this section.
Refer to Maps 9 and 10 (in the Map Packet)
for management actions covered in this section.**



Factor: Riparian Management

Indicator

Cottonwoods expressed in acres by age class and deciduous wet shrubs expressed in acres.

Standard

This class will be managed to maintain cottonwood range sites, 90 percent of the seedling/sapling age class will be recruited to the young age class, recruit 90 percent of the young age class to the mature age class, and recruit 90 percent of the mature age class to the over mature age class over the next 15 years.

In this class BLM will manage to maintain deciduous wet shrub types with a canopy cover of 60 to 80 percent.

Management Action

Range sites will be mapped along the Snake River and acres of cottonwood and deciduous wet shrubs calculated.

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

To maintain this standard, no more than 6 acres of ground will be disturbed due to developments throughout this SSM Class.

Indicator

Recruitment of cottonwoods expressed in acres

Standard

In this class, 1 percent of the cottonwood range site stands will be recolonized annually and will be calculated on a 5 year average. All recolonization will be distributed through out the management class.

Management Action

The agencies will encourage 1 percent annual recruitment

through natural propagation. To augment recruitment agencies may use mechanical methods.

Levee maintenance will be restricted to the existing rights-of-way. Areas disturbed within the rights-of-way will be rehabilitated and revegetated with the appropriate species to prevent soil erosion and noxious weed invasion.

Additional management actions listed under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.

Note: Monitoring table shown under Management Actions Common to All River Segments.



Factor: Wildlife Habitat Management

Indicator

Abundance and distribution of selected species of wildlife sensitive to human influences and activities (Bald Eagle, Great Blue Heron and Canada Goose).

Standard

Maintain 1 active bald eagle nesting territory with an 80 percent occupancy rate, producing 1.83 young per occupied territory on a 5 year average.

Management Action

Each nesting territory is subdivided into 3 management zones for purpose of this Plan (I, II and PMP). Zone I is key to the survival of the nesting pair. Consequently this zone requires the most management constraints.

This Zone I area on BLM will not be closed to camping and all forms of human activity at this time. No camping has been occurring and human use has apparently not presented a problem for this nesting pair. However, monitoring will continue and if human use results in harassment, abandonment or other documented problems, the nest will be closed to all forms of human use on the land from February 1 to July 31.

Zone II restrictions will be the same as listed in the Principal Management Parcel below.

Standard

Within each territory, maintain a numerical rating of 3 or lower from February 1 to July 31 (Appendix B).

If the human activity rating is greater than 2 and approaching 3, then implement one or more of the following: 1)

encourage people to use other areas through an education program for the period of time from February 1 to July 31; and 2) identify those factors that are causing the increase in the rating and change management actions to return to a 3 or lower rating.

Assure suitable nesting habitat continues to exist in the territory and preferably in management Zone I areas (refer to the Riparian Section on recruiting cottonwoods into the mature and overmature age classes).

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Nesting Territory Survey	Aerial/ground checks, 4 per year: occupancy, incubation, post hatch, and fledging	Annually
Visual Counts of Recreation Uses in Selected Territories	Stratified random sample during specified sample frequency periods. Record all boat and bank traffic during a 4 hour time period.	Annually in selected territory(ies): 5 samples during the trout fly hatch; 2 samples on the opening weekend of fishing season; 5 samples during first 5 weeks after hatching; 3 samples in April and May; 3 samples in October and November.

Standard

Maintain suitable habitat and human activity levels to maintain 1 Great Blue Heron rookery in this class segment.

Management Action

The Deer Parks Heron rookery is not closed to camping and other forms of human activity on the land at this time. The rookery will continue to be monitored periodically and if human activities are causing significant adverse impacts, then the rookery will be closed to human uses from April 1 to July 15 of each year.

Potential rookeries (i.e. overmature and mature cottonwood stands) will be protected through the Riparian Management actions.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Inspections	Record rookery status; record signs of recreation or other uses occurring in the vicinity of the rookery.	2 random samples during the nesting season

Monitoring (Continued)

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Rookery Ground/Aerial Search	Inventory for new rookeries and/or find where old ones may have moved.	Annually: 1 inspection between May 1-15.

Standard

On the Main Snake River provide suitable nesting habitat on the islands for Canada geese.

Management Action

Maintain existing goose nesting platforms. Install new nesting platforms.

Indicator

Big Game - Elk, Mule Deer, Whitetail Deer and Moose.

Standard

BLM Administered Lands - Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 15 percent or the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments, will not exceed more than 50 percent of the plant's physiological tolerance to grazing on the following key browse species: dogwood, willow, and cottonwood (Appendix D).

Big game utilization within authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 10 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Big game utilization outside authorized grazing allotments will not exceed 60 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass (Appendix D).

Management Action

On exclusive big game ranges, big game populations will be managed by IDF&G to assure that utilization on the selected key species will not exceed the plant's physiological tolerances to grazing. If big game utilization standards are exceeded, BLM will request IDF&G to reduce numbers via their various management strategies.

Standard

Retain security habitat in the river bottom for whitetail deer, elk and moose.

Management Action

Management actions are included in Riparian, Recreation and Management Actions Common to all SSM Classes sections.

Factor: Recreation Management**Indicator**

The spacing between campfire rings expressed in feet at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only.

Standard

A minimum of 25 feet between campfire rings.

Management Action

Where campfire rings are closer than 25 feet, remove campfire ring and scatter forest debris over the site. Continue information and education to use existing campfire rings or

use minimum impact camping techniques.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Space	Record Distance	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Number of litter pieces related to human waste per campsite that are accessible by boat or foot travel.

Management Action

Remove litter and encourage minimum impact camping techniques for human waste disposal. Areas exceeding this standard for 3 consecutive years will receive priority for placement of temporary or permanent toilets.

Standard

No more than 7 pieces of litter per campsite. This interim standard offers a way to measure tolerable aesthetic and health concerns until a better method is developed.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Visual Count	Record Number of Pieces	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of bare ground as measured from center of campfire ring outward at campsites accessible by boat or foot travel only will serve as an indicator of biological impact due to camping. Only those sites located within 100 feet of any shoreline will be monitored.

Management Action

Close and rehabilitate affected area with native vegetation until stabilized. Encourage minimum impact camping techniques.

Dispersed camping will not disturb more than 5.5 acres of vegetation within this SSM Class.

Standard

Bare ground shall not exceed a radius of 6 feet.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Radius	Record Radius	50% of Area Annually

Indicator

Area of disturbed or crushed vegetation due to impromptu parking along designated routes expressed in square feet.

As different types of recreation uses occur and increase along the river, managers need to exercise the option to provide, change or eliminate some of these impromptu uses.

Standard

No more than 2,000 square feet of vegetation disturbance per occurrence.

Management Action

Provide designated parking to control use.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Measure Disturbance	Record Measurement	1 Road Patrol Annually

Recreation Development (No Standards)
Menan Butte View Access/Non-Fee Camping Area

Negotiate with any willing landowner in the vicinity of the end of the Lewisville Highway (T. 5 N., R. 38 E.) to acquire a drive-in access for the proposed Menan Butte View non-fee camping area. Actions for this area would include control of existing camping with a defined circulation system and about 10 camping spurs. This area will accommodate car and tent camping, but will not encourage any motorhomes or towed camping trailer use.

The following developments/improvements will occur: Construct 1 mile of gravel road for the easement and camping area; install 2 gates on levee to prevent levee travel; construct 1/4-mile of fencing; place 50 barriers; construct 10 camping spurs; construct day-use gravel parking for 5 vehicles for

hunting/fishing; and signing-information, regulatory, directional.

If access is not obtained, rehabilitate all unnecessary roads and trails, and fence a 1/8-mile stretch.

Potential Access**Management Action**

Negotiate with any willing landowner in the vicinity of the Big Six Canal (T. 5 N., R. 37 E.) and the North Parks (T. 4 N., R. 47 E.) area to obtain 2 walk-in easements. Provide parking for 3 vehicles at each access. This will involve construction of parking area for up to 6 vehicles, and signing.

Negotiate with any willing landowner in the vicinity of the Roberts Bridge (T. 5 N., R. 37 E.) and the vicinity of the gravel

pit (across river from Dry Beds Canal return water: T. 4 N., R. 37 E.) to obtain a walk-in access to those 100 foot easements retained by BLM after omitted land sales. Provide parking for 2 to 3 vehicles at each site. This will involve construction of total parking for 4 to 6 vehicles, and signing.

Factor: Range Management

Indicator

Forage utilization by livestock.

Standard

BLM Administered Land - Livestock utilization will not exceed 35 percent on the following key browse species: dogwood, willows, silverberry and cottonwoods (Appendix D).

Livestock utilization will not exceed 50 percent on the following key herbaceous species: red top, tufted hairgrass, sedges and needle grass during the growing season (Appendix D).

These standards apply to one BLM allotment adjoining the river (Appendix D).

Management Action

Adjust stocking rate if over allocation is determined from 2 to 3 years use.

Remove unauthorized livestock and allow natural succession to restore the deteriorated riparian areas.

Indicator

Range condition and trend.

Standard

Manage towards an upward trend on poor and fair condition riparian areas with an overall objective to achieve good to excellent riparian rating on the river corridor (Appendix A & D).

Management Action

Management actions are included in the Riparian and Recreation sections and in the Management Actions Common to All SSM Classes.

Monitoring

Inventory Methods	Sampling Procedures	Frequency
Follow general Range Monitoring Standards.	Follow general Range Sampling Procedures.	Follow general Range Frequency
Transects to rate riparian vegetative status.	Establish permanent photo transects using a density board. Record vegetative status by ocular evaluation.	Every 3 years
Photo documentation records showing use by livestock and recreation.	Photo inventory of designed and traditional camp/use sites, accompanied with written evaluation.	Annually

Chapter V

Plan Preparers and Participants

Staff

BLM, Idaho Falls District

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Task Force Members

Elaine Fullmer	Landowner, Heise and above
Fred Greider	Shoshone-Bannock Tribes
Don Brighton	Alpine Club
Matt Woodard	South Fork Coalition & Landowner above Heise
Gary Rhodes	Landowner below Heise
Byron Blakely	Landowner Heise area
Theron McGarry	Livestock Permittee & Landowner below Heise
Ted Hanson	Landowner below Heise & Greater Feeder Canal
Dick Boyle	Landowner below Heise
Adena Cook	Idaho Falls Trail Machine Association & Blue Ribbon Coalition
John Hill	Outfitter and Guides
Jim Champion	Outfitter and Guides
Blair Fisher	Landowner Henry's Fork & Livestock Permittee
Jerry Sehlke	Trout Unlimited and South Fork Coalition
Danny Traugher	Livestock Permittee & Landowner Swan Valley area

Appendix A

Riparian

Process for Range Site/Ecological Site Inventory

The science of understanding riparian plant communities and how they develop in response to all the natural environmental factors is still new. Consequently, complete range site descriptions for the river are still needed. The process for developing these site descriptions with the climax community concept is as follows:

Describe the natural plant community for a site. This plant community is the best adapted to the unique combination of all environmental factors (i.e. soils, topography, moisture, drought, wild fires, etc.) and is called a Climax Plant Community. Description of this community is through: evaluation of relict vegetation and associated soils; interpolation and extrapolation of plant, soil, and climatic data; and use of comparison areas, research data and review of historical botanical accounts, and studying aerial photos.

Once the range sites are described and mapped, then they are evaluated for the existing plant community that occupies the site versus what should be on the site. The end product of this process is the site's range condition.

Range condition is generally broken into 5 categories: excellent, good, fair, poor and disturbed. Excellent condition range has 76 to 100 percent of the plant community expected under climax; good has 51 to 75 percent; fair, 26 to 50 percent; poor, 0 to 25 percent; and disturbed is in a condition that has been modified such that a condition rating cannot be applied (e.g. seedings, wild fire, etc.). Management of the vegetation resource is generally oriented towards good to excellent condition for each range site. On the river, riparian specialists will need to use their professional training to bridge the gap between what plants occupy the site and what should be there under a climax community. Then they can rate the site in one of the recognized range condition ratings.

The 24 range sites described in this document were a composite attempt of combining the range site/ecological site process with the physical expression of the plant community that existed on the areas. These sites were derived from 27 plant community transects in 1982 and 1988.

#	Range Site	#	Range Site
1	Wet Sagebrush	13	Canyon Sagebrush
2	Sagebrush/Grass	14	Douglas Fir
3	Cottonwood/Juniper	15	Mountain Mahogany
4	Cottonwood/Willow	16	Cottonwood/Juniper/Water Birch
5	Young Cottonwood/Grass	17	Wet Meadow
6	Willow Bars	18	Water Birch
7	Cottonwood Burn	19	Canyon Juniper
8	Reedgrass/Willow	20	Disturbed Barrow
9	Mature Cottonwood/Silverberry	21	Cottonwood/Juniper/Chokecherry
10	Bare Gravel Bar	22	Agricultural
11	Mature Cottonwood/Grass	23	Disturbed
12	Aspen Grove	24	Marsh

Some of the sites are successional stages of possibly the same community, for example young cottonwood may be an early stage of the mature cottonwood site.

Management must be directed towards the establishment and the successful recruitment of cottonwoods from one age class to the next if a mature cottonwood ecosystem is to be perpetuated. To monitor this recruitment, cottonwood range sites were separated into the following age classes:

Age (Years)	Range Site	Age Class	Percent
0 to 20	RS 4	Young	8.9%
21 to 40	RS 5	Young	5.1%
41 to 100	RS 9, 11, 21	Mature	77.7%
100+	RS 3, 16	Over Mature	6.6%

Existing data suggests that there is an insufficient amount of young cottonwoods (14%) to replace the existing mature cottonwood type (84%). Recruitment of cottonwoods on gravel bars (0.35% of total cottonwood acreage annually), which is the primary recruitment strategy for the species, is insufficient to sustain the existing cottonwood complex. This factor is probably a result of the Palisades Dam. Reservoir impoundments affect rivers in two ways: 1) they act as a settling basin for streambed sediments; and 2) they eliminate major stream channel shifting and deposition from high flows. Both of these factors are needed to form new cottonwood recruitment habitat (i.e. new gravel bars, new deposition around existing bars and islands).

Recruitment needs to equal 0.66 to 1.0 percent of the total acreage to ensure long term survival of the cottonwood community. This is based on the existing cottonwood age structure, acreage, and expected life of a cottonwood tree (100 to 150 years). When gravel bar recruitment of cottonwoods is combined with cottonwood sucker/sapling in mature stands, total percent of recruitment may be sufficient enough to sustain the existing community. This is based on the assumption that suckers from existing stands of cottonwoods will mature into old age stands through time.

Range Site/Ecological Site data was collected in 1982. This was before much riparian information was available on a large scale basis, especially large river system. Hansen et.al. 1988, *Riparian Dominance Types of Montana*, developed a riparian ecological site classification for Montana's streams. The sites described by Jones and Aslett, BLM, were similar to those found in this text.

Appendix B

Wildlife

Principal Management Parcel Rating Table

The following table summarizes the 2 factors important to maintain bald eagle nesting under today's management challenges and attempts to rate human activity in relation to the quality of the habitat. Both have to be considered concurrently to evaluate the probability of maintaining or losing the territory(ies).

Habitat	Human Activity		
	None Minimum	Min-Mod High Seasonally	Mod-High Permanent Structures
Good	1	2	3
Fair	2	3	4
Poor	3	4	5

Habitat

The habitat rating is an expression of number of riffles, islands and linear disturbance covered by deep pools, deep runs, shallow pools and runs in areas where suitable nesting substrate exists. Management direction of the Plan will be to maintain the nesting habitat in as high of rating as possible and improve it where opportunities exist.

Human Activity

None-Minimum = 80% of the perching habitat is available as calculated by the Bald Eagle model prepared and modified by George Montopeli (Biomathematician, University of Wyoming).

Minimum-Moderate w/Short Duration of High Use = 50% to 80% of perching habitat is available as calculated by the Bald Eagle model. The short duration of high use cannot exceed 4 continuous days at a time.

Moderate-High w/some Permanent Structures = Below 50% of the perching habitat available as calculated by the Bald Eagle model.

Appendix C

Recreation

User Profile and Visitation Estimates

Background and Use History

For many years, the Snake River system was managed as any other multiple use area. As time passed, stories of the yet untouched fishery were told throughout the area by word of mouth and through articles that spoke of the area's high quality fishing opportunities. The managing agencies began to see trends of increased visitation to the point where a need for information about visitors was essential to provide desirable recreation opportunities for the public.

Between 1983 and 1988, eight different methods of collecting visitor data were used to help assess visitor profiles and estimates. No consistent method of survey was used in any 2 years due to the availability of temporary employee assistance, workload, and priority in gathering this data. These sets of data were collected only on the South Fork of the Snake River.

The most valid survey was conducted in 1983 through a cooperative effort between the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Three sample points were chosen with 16 sample days worked at each point. Each sample day lasted 12 hours.

A second important visitor use survey was conducted by seasonal employee Peter Anderson in 1985. Anderson collected information from 26 sample points over a total of 42 sample days. Information was gathered when possible with no set time spent at each sample point. The data was complete and consistent and was entered into a computer program.

The remaining 5 sets of data were randomly collected in 1984, 1987, and 1988 by BLM seasonals, the U.S. Forest Service, bald eagle observers, and by river inventory personnel. These sets of data were weighted more lightly in the following sections because of their content variance or limited sample days.

This data provides information about the visitor who comes to the South Fork of the Snake River area for recreation. Activity preference, length of stay, visitor group size, place of origin, facility and management preferences, and numbers of visitors are all elements in the data which reflect the profile of the visitor. By reviewing these elements, BLM and the U.S. Forest Service can determine the needs of the visitor, carrying capacities and types of use which all contribute to decision making in the plan. The sections to follow elaborate on the elements of the data and will give more detailed information about the Snake River visitor, with emphasis on the South Fork.

Recreation Activity Preference

The 1983 South Fork visitors were asked to state what they considered to be the most important value of the South Fork. Their stated values were combined into ten categories of which five were consistently mentioned. Visitors indicated that the scenery, fish, recreation, environment, and wildlife were the South Fork's most important values.

1983 Survey			
Values	Table Rock	Wolf Flat	Conant Access
Scenery	36%	18%	22%
Fish	14%	26%	38%
Recreation	25%	15%	15%
Environment	8%	21%	11%
Wildlife	8%	9%	7%

BLM, USFS and IDF&G, 1982

The 1985 visitors were asked to identify the South Fork's value in respect to their recreational activities. For each activity, visitors classified the South Fork as either the primary destination of their trip, one of several stops, an un-

planned stop, or "other". "Other" included such activities as gathering mushrooms, berry picking, and photography. The activities for which the South Fork most often served as the primary destination point were boating, fishing, camping,

horseback riding, OHV use, and "other". Activities for which the South Fork served more often as one of several stops were hiking, sight-seeing, picnicking, and nature study.

1985 Survey

Activities	Primary	One of Several	Unplanned	Other
Powerboat	100%			
Floatboat	99%		1%	
Camp	89%	7%	4%	1%
Fish	78%	20%	2%	
Horseback	100%			
OHV	88%	12%		
Hike	32%	56%	12%	
Sight-Seeing	13%	75%	13%	
Nature Study	28%	59%	14%	
Picnic	50%	46%	4%	
Other	68%	25%	7%	

Andeson, BLM, 1985

Social Setting

A visitor's social experience on the river is influenced by the number of parties encountered while boating or camping, amount of space available for high or low visitor contacts, camping opportunities, amount of screening and physical distance from adjacent sites, and amount of primitive space or development.

Opportunities for a wide range of social experiences are available in the river system. Lower visitor use on the Henry's Fork, main stem, and stretch of river between Heise and the confluence provides opportunities for increased solitude on the river, but are more influenced by rural development. From the Palisades Dam to Conant Valley, a rural setting is experienced as well as greater human contact, particularly during the salmonfly hatch. In the scenie canyon stretch of the river, the greatest amount of human contact is experienced (particularly during the hatch) as well as the most natural and scenic portion of the planning area. Visitors can decrease their own contact with other people by camping in locations away from concentrations of campfire rings indicating popular sites. However, as use escalates, the agencies may need to provide specific sites for camping as groups or as single parties to ensure a range of solitude levels are available for camping.

The 1988 eagle observation data from the South Fork canyon shows some general encounter patterns on the river.

During 108 hours of observation in part of May, June, and part of July, 20 sample days showed that 10,491 boaters passed through the canyon using 3,659 boats.

5 a.m. to 9 a.m.	average of 75 minutes between parties
9 a.m. to 1 p.m.	average of 60 minutes between parties
1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	average of 40 minutes between parties
5 p.m. to 9 p.m.	average of 80 minutes between parties

Whitfield, 1989

Since the observation point is a leisurely 2 hour float from Conant Valley access, and considering that most people launch in the late morning, most of the boating traffic is concentrated in the canyon in the early afternoon. Hence, a shorter amount of average time between parties.

The data also showed a "grouping trend" where several boats would pass the observation points within a few minutes of each other, then long periods of no boat traffic would occur.

1/3 of all parties within 1 to 10 minutes of each other
1/2 of all parties within 30 minutes of each other
Remaining 1/2 is within 30 minutes to several hours apart

In essence, if a party stops for one half hour it will encounter another party 50 percent of the time in the canyon

stretch. This data did not include the salmonfly hatch, so the encounter percentage will increase for a 2 week peak period.

Visitor Facility and Management Preference

Visitor surveys conducted in 1983, 1984 and 1985 revealed that the majority of visitors are satisfied with existing facilities on the South Fork and prefer to see no further changes or development. However, the percentage of satisfied visitors is decreasing.

Visitors who expressed dissatisfaction with the existing facilities would like to see more campgrounds, restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, boat ramps, OHV trails, improved roads with speed limits, drinking water, and more fish.

The visitors dissatisfied with management direction indicated the need for increased policing of the river corridor, elimination of grazing, restricted or banned motorized boats on the river and OHVs in the corridor, and a catch and release only fishing regulation. A separate percentage of visitors wanted to see all management regulations eliminated. Data for the South Fork below Heise Bridge, the Henry's Fork and main stem is lacking at this time.

	Adequate Facilities	Inadequate Facilities	No Opinion
1983 Whitfield	81%	9%	10%
1984 Sherwood	74%	26%	
1985 Anderson	71%	29%	

Public Education and Interpretation

Educational and interpretive information includes the South Fork Guide, two information kiosks, a bald eagle pamphlet, and the Cress Creek Nature Trail slide show. On occasion, staff members give talks or guided hikes to school groups.

Vehicles and Specialized Equipment

Recreationists employ a range of specialized equipment and vehicles in pursuit of their favorite activities on the South Fork. Local economies benefit from the purchase of this equipment, some of which is highly specialized.

Throughout the heavy use summer season, shuttle vehicles and boat trailers fill the boat access parking areas while

motorboats, driftboats and rafts occupy the river. Within the river corridor, recreationists arrive equipped for camping, photography, off-road driving, bicycling, horseback riding and rockclimbing. Hunters and anglers purchase a diversity of strategic equipment to meet their particular needs. In addition to the necessary vehicles and equipment for the various activities are numerous amenities and gadgets designed to add enjoyment to the recreation experience. Items purchased for this purpose could include specialized clothing, binoculars, cameras, foods and beverages, and outdoor cooking equipment, as well as many others.

Collectively, the purchase, use and upkeep of vehicles and recreation equipment likely contribute a substantial amount to the area economy.

Seasons and Times of Use

The seasons of use correlate closely with Department of Fish and Game fishing regulations. Heaviest use of the river corridor occurs between May and November with some use in March and April, depending on snow level, weather condition, and water level. Peak use of the planning area occurs in the canyon stretch during the salmonfly hatch lasting about two weeks in July. Heavy use is also noted prior to and after the fly hatch.

Length of Stay

Visitor length of stay can be separated into two categories, day use and overnight use. Overall 1983 day use averaged 3.5 hours per visit per party. This amount varied between visitors contacted at Conant boat access and the Wolf Flats/Table Rock interview sites. Conant day users, presumably boaters, averaged about 5 hours per visit, while Wolf Flats/Table Rock day users stayed about three hours.

The average stay for 1983 overnight visitors was about two days overall. Parties contacted at Conant stayed slightly more than one day per trip, while Wolf Flats/Table Rock overnight visitors stayed about two days.

Length of stay for 1985 visitors can be identified for each recreational activity as well as for day and overnight use. Similar to 1983, day users stayed an overall average of 3 hours. Boaters tended to stay longer, averaging about 6 hours per visit. Other visitors engaged in activities such as horseback riding, OHV use, hiking, picnicking, nature study, and sight-seeing enjoying an average 2 to 4 hours per visit.

Again, for most activities, overnight use was about two days per visit.

Average Length of Stay, 1983

Site	Average # Hours	
	Day Use	Overnight Use
Wolf Flat/Table Rock	3	48
Conant	5	29

BLM, USFS and IDF&G, 1983

Average Length of Stay, 1985

Activity	Average # Hours		
	Overall	Day Use	Overnight Use
Camping	41	-	41
Horseback Riding	4	4	-
OHV Use	25	4	48
Hiking	4	2	27
Sight-Seeing	10	3	38
Nature Study	3	2	20
Picnicking	4	3	40
Powerboating	21	6	49
Floatboating	10	6	37
Fishing	5	4	21
Other	26	3	42
Overall Average Hours	18	3	41

Anderson, BLM, 1985

Visitor Group Size

Visitor survey results show that the overall average group size for parties associated with camping in the Wolf Flats area increased between 1983 and 1985. This increase may be attributed to a growing population of large groups using the Wolf Flats area. Several locations throughout Wolf Flats are suitable for members of large groups to camp within close proximity of one another. A number of large sites have been informally established throughout the undeveloped stretch of river corridor by such groups, and have continued to receive enough use to remain established.

As opposed to the increase in camping party size, overall average size for visitor groups counted while boating on the South Fork decreased between 1985 and 1988. This decrease may be due to an increase in outfitter/guide use of the river, where driftboats are consistently used, holding smaller numbers of people.

	1983	1985
Average Group Size Wolf Flats	2.8	3.9
	1985	1988
Average Group Size River	4.2	3.4

Place of Origin

1983	Local County	Distant ID County	Out of State
Conant-Access	77%	10%	13%
Table Rock	98%	17%	9%
Wolf Flats	81%	12%	7%
1985 (BLM)	76%	14%	10%
1987 (FS) - Access	41%	21%	38%
1988 (FS) - Access	46%	18%	36%
1988 (BLM)	62%	22%	16%

BLM, USFS and IDF&G, 1983

In general, most visitors come to the planning area from local cities and towns including Idaho Falls, Rexburg, Rigby, and Ririe followed by those from counties an hour away or more from access points, followed finally by out of state visitors.

When surveys are taken at locations other than the boat access points such as Wolf Flats or Table Rock, the data suggests that the visitors are primarily from local areas.

If the surveys taken at boat access points are separated out, a far higher percentage of out of state travelers is noticed, with the vast majority from Wyoming. This increase in visitation from out of state boaters appears to be a significant trend as the years continue. Investigations will continue in identifying Wyoming boaters as either private parties, legal outfitters, or illegal outfitters.

Outfitters and Guides

The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board issues eleven power and float outfitter licenses on the South Fork of the Snake River held by eight commercial outfitters. The federal land managing agencies involved with the South Fork permit these commercial outfitters through a cooperative Memorandum of Understanding.

dum of Understanding which outlines joint permitting guidance. Currently, three outfitters are permitted by the BLM and five by the U.S. Forest Service.

A moratorium was placed on outfitters wishing to obtain a designated camp on the river until the completion of this plan. At present, four outfitters have designated camps.

Current Outfitters

Name	Company Name	License	Camp
Allen	Three Rivers Ranch	Float	
Bressler	Bressler Outfitters	Power	X
Berry	Teton Valley Lodge, Inc.	Float-Power	
Hill	South Fork Expeditions	Float-Power	X
Warner	South Fork Lodge	Float	X
Quinn	Heise Hot Springs, Inc.	Power	
Piram	Lyle Piram Outfitting	Float	
Champion	J & J Outfitting	Float-Power	X

Existing number of licenses

South Fork	11-	6 Float	5 Power
Henry's Fork	4-	4 Float	0 Power
Main Stem*	10-	5 Float	5 Power

*Includes all licenses between confluence and Boise. Little use in the planning area at present.

BLM and USFS, 1990

Fishing Hours

In 1979 the entire river supported an estimated 89,000 hours of effort and during 1982, the spring and summer fishery from Palisades Dam supported 64,000 hours of effort. Catch rates for trout in the canyon reaches were approximately 0.6 fish/hour during 1982. Based on spot creel checks since the inception of special regulations, catch rates have increased along with population densities. No estimate of effort has been conducted since 1982, but total effort in the river is at least as great as in previous years and may be exceeding 100,000 hours per year.

Cutthroat trout are the primary species sought by anglers and comprise the bulk of the catch. Trophy-sized brown trout also inhabit the river (the last 3 state record fish are from the South Fork) and comprise an important part of the fishery. Brown trout spawning success is being severely impacted by low flows, as redds are being dewatered during the incubation

stage. Brown trout eggs hatch out during March and April under normal conditions. Restrictive regulations for cutthroat trout were applied to the Heise-Irwin reach in 1984 and were extended to Palisades Dam beginning in 1989.

The South Fork is gaining a reputation as one of the premier trout fisheries in the West, and it is expected that the trend of increased visitor use will continue.

Visitation Estimates

Private Use

Overall visitor use estimates of the planning area are not available at this time. Most data was collected only along the South Fork, and each data set is unrelated in content, sample days, and interview points. This inconsistency in data creates difficulties in predicting trends and offering reliable visitor estimates.

A system of registration boxes at launch locations may be one way to achieve more reliable statistics. Personal interviews are time consuming and difficult to do for 130 miles of river. Social data needed for the Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) process can be acquired through personal interviews, but the line of questioning would be different from those used to gather standard information about the visitor.

The following information about Conant Valley Boat Access may be helpful in accessing some estimates about trips originating on this portion of the South Fork:

- 39 sample days were recorded at Conant between 1983 and 1988;
- 2 of those days exceeded the 40 vehicle capacity of the access; and
- 3 of these days were within 5 cars of capacity.
- Combining weekends and weekdays of the last 6 years (39 samples) an average of 17 vehicles use the Conant Access daily in the summer.
- The range of vehicles at Conant was between 4 and 53, with the median being 28.

Other random data shows use of some recreation sites accessible by roads on the high use weekends includes the following:

1988 - Maximum Use		
	# Vehicles	
	Saturday	Sunday
Memorial Day Weekend		
Cress Creek Trail	4	1
Stinking Springs Trail	3	0
River Road Parking for Fishing	3	2
Little Kelly Canyon	1	1
Wolf Flats	0	0
July 4th Weekend		
Wolf Flats	22	33
Wolf Flat Ramp	6	10
Byington Access	35	31
Conant Valley Access	19	19
Irwin Access	14	6
Labor Day Weekend		
Wolf Flat Ramp	5	
Wolf Flats	16	
Stinking Springs	7	

BLM, 1988

Commercial Use

According to data received from the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board, commercial use of the South Fork has increased steadily since the early 1980's. This general trend is shown with 6 of the 8 legal outfitters. Two outfitters showed no trend due to variance in the way use was reported.

Eighty-five percent of all outfitting business is generated from out of state clients. Of the total outfitting use, 90 percent is drift boat traffic while powerboats are used on only 10 percent of the trips.

Off-Highway Vehicle Management

Designations

The Targhee National Forest Plan and Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan both outline OHV designations for the planning area.

U.S. Forest Service

Palisades Dam to Box Canyon	Open
Box Canyon to Swan Valley Bridge	Closed to snowmobiles except on designated routes.
Dry Canyon to Table Rock	Closed to all motor vehicles except on designated routes.

Bureau of Land Management

In the Medicine Lodge Resource Management Plan approximately 6,020 acres were to be either closed or restricted in this planning. The balance was to be limited to designated routes only.

Final Designation (BLM)

North Menan Butte	1,120 Acres Closed
Stinking Springs	3,364 Acres Closed
Total	4,484 Acres Closed

The remaining acres in the planning area are limited to designated routes only.

See *Trails* section for motorized vehicle trails.

Visual Resources

Use in Planning

Visual Resources will continue to be evaluated as part of activity and project planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the visual sensitivity of the affected area.

Visual intrusions such as powerlines, dam diversions, junk car bodies, rip rap, and development remains on public land may be altered, modified or eliminated to reduce visual impact.

The Targhee National Forest Plan identified those lands in the river corridor as Management Class II with Scenic Quality Ratings of A and B scenery. BLM Visual Resource Management Classes and Scenic Quality Ratings parallel those of the National Forest as stated only in the Draft Resource Management Plan.

Landscape Character, Scenic Quality and Intrusions

Palisades Dam to Conant Valley Access

This segment of river is characterized by moderate to steep slopes on the south side of the river almost immediately at the river bank. These are dissected by numerous narrow canyons. Some deltas occur at the mouth of the canyons, but for the most part are small. The north side of the river is characterized by a flat bottom land valley about 1 to 4 miles across, bordered by the Big Hole Mountains on the Targhee National Forest. Bald eagles may be sighted.

This area could be described as a rural setting, with agricultural and pastoral activities influencing the river banks toward the upper stretch. A road system, powerlines, car bodies, summer and permanent residences, farm outbuildings, developed recreation sites, a bridge and the dam are some of the visual intrusions noticed by the casual observer. However, much of the stretch has a natural appearance.

Dominant natural features include calamity point, a stony cone shaped mountain at the base of the dam; a basalt cliff near Stoltenberg's, popular for fishing; and Fall Creek Falls, a 30 foot cascade entering the river near Fall Creek Campground.

Conant Valley Access to Black Canyon

This stretch of the river is the most scenic portion in the planning area. A gently sloping canyon of conifers gives way to steep basalt cliffs, then to the rocky, mountainous slopes of the Big Hole Mountains on the north side of the river. Deep cut side canyons and exposed basalt outcroppings blend with the more mature cottonwood covered islands and conifer lined walls of the river corridor to create a spectacular array of color, line, form, and texture for about 8 river miles in any season. Bald eagles are frequently sighted.

Intrusions include a powerline, a residence, and an old road cut.

Dominant natural features include basalt side canyons and cliffs, established willow islands containing large cottonwood trees, and the hole-in-the-wall area dotted with caves, turrets, chimneys and other limestone rock features.

Black Canyon to Heise Bridge

In this stretch, the steep canyon gives way to an alluvial fan created by the adjacent Black and Burns canyons. The cottonwood riparian system becomes dominant on the islands

and adjacent shoreline. Fir covered slopes give way to smaller moderately sloped mountains covered by sagebrush, mountain mahogany, dogwood, grasses and forbs on the north side of the river. The south side remains steep fir covered basalt cliffs to the cottonwood bottom land area near Heise. Bald eagles are occasionally sighted.

Intrusions include occasional residences, diversion dams, powerlines, a dirt road system, a rest stop, and the Heise bridge.

Outstanding natural features include rattlesnake point, a basalt outcropping near Burns Creek; the scenic Burns and Black canyon drainages; fir covered basalt cliff stretches; and Table Rock, a large sentinel of rock where the Forest Service boundary ends in the river corridor.

Heise Bridge to the Confluence

The river begins to meander and separate into several channels along this stretch. Background and middleground are virtually eliminated from view as one travels down river onto the plain. Islands become less established with mature forests and tend to be rocky and salix covered.

Intrusions include a levee system, a powerline, railroad bridges, highway bridges, occasional residences, and farmland activities.

Comprising the most dominant natural feature, North Menan Butte can be viewed occasionally.

St. Anthony to the Confluence

The influence of the town of St. Anthony disappears quickly among the thickly covered islands and banklands down river. The river twists and divides in to many channels, forming islands of salix in the tight river channel.

Intrusions include occasional residences, powerlines, a railroad bridge, highway bridges, farm outbuildings and equipment and diversions. Natural screening makes the outside influences less noticeable.

North Menan Butte is the dominant natural feature occasionally seen from the river.

Confluence to the Lewisville Knolls

At the joining of the South Fork and Henry's Fork of the Snake River, the river width increases and forms a wide channel. This channel begins to meander through flat brush

bottomland. The shorelines in the upper section support mature cottonwood forests while downstream is heavily influenced by agricultural and pastoral activities. Gravel shorelines are often wide and lengthy.

Intrusions include residences, bridges, farm equipment and outbuildings, a levee system, developed recreation areas, significant rip rap material, powerlines, and junk car bodies (see map of intrusions).

The dominant natural feature is North Menan Butte seen clearly from some river areas.

Wilderness

Snake River Islands WSA Description

The Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area (WSA) is comprised of 39 separate islands located within a 25-mile segment of the South Fork of the Snake River, between Swan Valley and Heise. The WSA includes 770 acres of public land. Twenty-five of the islands are under special management restrictions of the Bureau of Reclamation, as they are withdrawn for power site and reclamation projects.

The Snake River Islands are characterized by dense riparian vegetation. An overstory of middle-aged cottonwoods occurs on the larger islands, with an understory of forbs, grasses and scattered shrubs creating occasional park-like openings. The smaller islands not supporting cottonwoods are covered with willows, Russian olives, alder and dogwood. Below 10,000 cubic feet per second (CFS) many of the channels separating the islands from the main shore are dry.

Interim Management Policy and Effects on Management Situations

The BLM wilderness review program stems from Sections 603 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). In FLPMA, Congress gave BLM its mandate on how the public land should be managed. Under FLPMA, wilderness preservation is part of BLM's multiple-use mandate. Section 603(c) of FLPMA tells BLM how to manage lands under wilderness review in these words:

"During the period of review of such areas and until Congress has determined otherwise, the Secretary shall continue to manage such lands according to his authority under this Act and other applicable law in a manner so as *not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.* . ."

Detailed direction from this "nonimpairment mandate" known as the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (IMP) was given to BLM to assure these areas are managed prior to any designation so as not to impair their suitability for preservation as wilderness.

The Snake River Islands WSA must be managed in accordance with the IMP even though the recommendation for the WSA is unsuitable for wilderness. At that time when Congress decides the wilderness question, the lands will either be managed as wilderness or released from study and managed according to the land use planning process.

All proposals within this document must meet each non-impairment criteria listed within the IMP guidelines.

Recreation Sites and Facilities

Introduction

The following sections include most of the inventory data collected during the summer and fall of 1988. Inventory data along the stretch of river between Heise and the confluence was not gathered due to low water levels.

Most of the tables to follow are fully explained within the accompanying narratives, but the tables for *Developed Campgrounds*, *Undeveloped Campsites*, and *Developed Boat Accesses* need further explanation of their abbreviations as shown below.

Frwd.= Firewood

AB=Abundant AV=Available S=Scarce --None

Impress.= Improvements

Y=Yes --None

Waste=Waste

SL=Slight M=Moderate SE=Severe

Dmgd. Trees=Number of Damaged Trees

Shown Directly

Use Freq.=Use Frequency

C=Constant F=Frequent M=Moderate S=Slight
I=Infrequent

Crown Cover=% Crown Cover

Shown Directly

Ground Cover=% Ground Cover

Shown Directly

Insuf. Regen.=Insufficient Regeneration

Y=Yes --None

Soil Comp. Prblm.=Soil Compaction Problem

Y=Yes --None

Prev. Impact=Previous Impact

L=Light M=Moderate H=Heavy E=Extreme

Site Cond.=Site Condition

E=Excellent G=Good F=Fair P=Poor

Tent Spcs.=Number of Tent Spaces

Shown Directly

Trlr. Spcs.=Number of Trailer Spaces

Shown Directly

Veh. Spcs.=Number of Vehicle Spaces

Shown Directly

Campfr. Rings=Number of Campfire Rings

Shown Directly

Boat Dock Spcs.=Number of Boat Dock Spaces

Shown Directly

Adj. Pot. Sites=Adjacent Potential Sites

A=Available U=Unavailable

Pres. Cap.=Present Capacity

AT=At AB=Above B=Below

Developed Campgrounds

There are two developed campgrounds and one developed picnic area on BLM and USFS lands in the planning area. There is one campground at the Bureau of Reclamation dam site. Kelly's Island Campground is managed by the BLM while the Falls Campground and Picnic Area are managed by the Forest Service. Both campgrounds serve the local area as well as interstate travelers on their way to the nearby Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. The campgrounds are adjacent to the river, and offer visitors shade, fishing opportunities, nearby boat launches, and scenic views.

The need for perpetuating the cottonwood forest in these areas is a priority. Lack of sufficient regeneration combined with the decay of the currently mature stand will require plantings within the next few years in order to retain the shady environment.

With the demand for group sites, the BLM may consider expansion of the Kelly's Island Campground to accommodate larger numbers of both campers and day users.

Undeveloped Campsites

During the river campsite inventory, 102 individual campsites were identified and mapped by the BLM and USFS using a modified code-a-site approach. The section of river between Heise and the confluence was not inventoried due to low water levels.

The following conclusions were reached after review of all campsite inventory data:

Use Frequency

10 % Infrequent, 22 % Slight, 30 % Moderate, 33 % Frequent, 5 % Constant

In general, 1/3 of the undeveloped campsites on the river have frequent to slight use, 2/3 have a moderate to frequent use, and a small percentage have constant use.

There appears to be a good correlation between use frequency, site condition and the present capacity in the sections to immediately follow. For example, slight or infrequent use of a site leads to good or excellent site condition and a capacity of either at or below capacity. Similarly, a frequent or constant site use generally shows a fair to poor site condition and an above capacity rating, particularly those sites with vehicle access. Exceptions to these trends are experienced when grazing levels influence sites.

Site Condition

42 % Excellent, 33 % Good, 18 % Fair, 1 % Poor

Site condition refers to the natural appearance of the site with vegetation playing a key role. Elements such as crown cover, vegetation cover, regeneration, soil compaction, and previous impacts on the site were considered in the findings. Over 80% of the sites are in acceptable condition while the remainder are in either fair or poor condition. Site rehabilitation should occur on the fair and poor sites.

Present Capacity

46 % At Capacity, 45 % Below Capacity, 9 % Above Capacity

In general, about an equal amount of sites showed use levels either at capacity or below capacity. This was determined by considering the size of the campsite (such as

Developed Campgrounds

River Stretch Camping Area	Frwd.	Imprv.	Waste	# Dmgd. Trees	USE FREQ.	Crown Cover	Ground Cover	Insuf. Regen	Soil Comp. Prblm.	Prev. Impact	SITE COND.	# Tent Spcs.	# Trlr. Spcs.	# Veh. Spcs.	# Cmpfr. Rings	# Boat d. Spcs.	Adj. Pot. Sites	Picnic Tables	PRES. CAP.
Palisades Dam-Conant Valley Falls Campground* Falls Picnic Area*	AV	Y	SL	-	M	26-75	26-75	-	-	M	G	30	23	30	23	-	A	23	B
	AV	Y	SL	-	M	26-75	26-75	-	-	M	G	-	-	15	-	-	-	8	B
Black Canyon-Heise Kelly's Island	S	O	SI/M	-	C	26-75	0-25	Y	Y	E	F	16+	16	32+	16	10+	A	19	AB/ AT/B

*Forest Service Sites; remaining sites are administered by BLM.

island size), amount of vegetation, soil compaction, number of campfire rings, visitor improvements, and other factors related to site use.

Accessibility

59% Accessible by Road, 41% Accessible by Boat Only

The majority of the campsites are accessible from the river road between Heise and Black Canyon, along the river road between the Swan Valley Bridge and the Palisades Dam, or on the road system between Roberts and Menan Buttes. Over the years, these pull-offs have developed from the impromptu use of vehicles- camping enthusiasts looking for a site near the water. The remainder of the campsites inventoried are in the South Fork canyon, and accessible by boat only.

Sanitation

47% Slight Litter Problem, 33% No Problem, 14% Moderate, 6% Severe

Sanitation problems were quantified using 1 to 2 pieces of litter as a slight problem, 2 to 5 as a moderate problem, and above 5 as a severe problem. Most of the litter problem areas are associated with campsites accessible by vehicle or those sites which are frequently visited by boaters in the canyon. The majority of sites have either a slight or no litter problem.

Insufficient Regeneration

27% Insufficient Regeneration, 73% No Regeneration Problem

In 27% of the sites, a regeneration problem was apparent. In most cases, small trees below 1 inch in diameter were lacking. Cattle grazing, beaver damage, and vehicle ways were the main causes.

Soil Compaction

34% Soil Compaction Problem, 66% No Problem

In most cases, erosion and trampling by cattle was the main cause followed by vehicle impacts and overcrowding or frequent use of camp areas. Soil compaction problems were identified if bare ground was noted around the fire rings up to and including serious bank erosions in the immediate area.

Adjacent Potential Sites

79% Adjacent Potential Sites Available, 21% No Adjacent Sites

Only 1/5 of all the sites inventoried were situated in such a way that cliffs, dense brush, or rocky terrain precluded additional campsites in the immediate location.

Grazing Conflicts

39% Grazing Conflict, 61% No Grazing Conflict

During the inventory, notes were taken when grazing use conflicted with the recreation use in a campsite. The degree of conflict and possible recommendations were given. Conflicts included erosion, cow encounters and manure levels.

Undeveloped Camp Sites

River Stretch Boat Access	Frwd.	Imprv.	Waste	# Dmgd. Trees	USE FREQ.	Crown Cover	Ground Cover	Insuf. Regen	Soil Comp. Prblm.	Prev. Impact	SITE COND.	# Tent Spcs.	# Trlr. Spcs.	# Veh. Spcs.	# Cmpfr. Rings	# Boat d. Spcs.	Adj. Pot. Sites	PRES. CAP.
Palisades Dam-Conant Valley																		
Gravel Pit 1*	S	-	SL	-	M/F	0-25	0-25	Y	Y	M	F	2+	2+	4	1	-	A	B
Gravel Pit 2*	AV	-	-	-	M	0-25	0-25	Y	-	L	G	2+	2+	4+	2	-	A	B
Gravel Pit 3*	S/AV	-	SL	-	S/M	0-25	26-75	Y	-	L	G	3+	3+	5	2	-	A	B
Gravel Pit 4*	S/AV	-	SL	-	M/F	26-75	26-75	Y	-	M	G	5+	5+	9+	5+	-	A	B
Calamity Point-East*	AV	-	-	-	SL/M	26-75	26-75	-	-	L	E	2	2	4	1	-	A	AT
Calamity Point-West*	AV	-	SL	-	SL	26-75	26-75	-	-	L	E	2	2	4	1	-	A	AT
Gravel Pit 7*	S	-	-	-	I	0-25	76-100	-	-	L	E	2+	2+	4+	1+	-	A	B
Russel Creek Mouth*	AV	Y	SL	-	F	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	2+	4+	5+	2	-	A	B
Yeaman*	AV	-	SL	-	M/F	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	2	-	4	1	-	A	AT
Irwin	AV	Y	S-M	1	C	26-75	26-75	-	-	H	G	7	5	5	8	3	U	AB
Deer Creek*	AV	-	SL	-	SL	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	2+	2+	4+	2	-	A	B
Box Canyon*	S/AV	-	SL	-	F	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	4+	4+	5+	5+	-	U	B
Long Gulch*	AV	-	SL	-	M	26-75	26-75	-	-	M	G	2+	2+	5+	2	-	U	B
River Crossing*	AV	-	SL	-	M	26-75	76-100	-	-	L/M	E	3	2	5	2	-	U	B
Squaw Creek Island RNA	AB	Y	-	-	I	0-25	76-100	-	-	L	E	1	-	-	1	2	A	B
Squaw Creek*	AV	-	SL	-	M	76-100	76-100	-	-	L	E	5+	2+	5+	2+	-	U	B
Upper Stollenberg	AB	Y	-	2	M	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	3-4	-	3-4	1	-	A	B
Lower Stollenberg	AB	-	-	1	M	0-25	76-100	Y	-	L	G	6-8	-	6-8	8	6-8	A	B
Falls*	AV	-	M	-	F/M	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	2+	2+	5	2	-	A	B
Falls West*	AV	-	M	-	M	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	2	1	3	1	-	A	AT
Falls Island*	AV	-	-	-	SL	26-75	26-75	-	-	L	E	2+	-	5+	2	-	A	B
Fall Creek Falls*	S	-	SL	-	F	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	-	1	3	2	-	A	AT
Fall Creek Flat-West*	AV	-	M	-	F	76-100	26-75	-	Y	M	G	2	2	4	2	-	A	AT
WSA Island #53	AB	-	-	-	I	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	3	-	-	2	3	U	AT
Conant Island #51	AB	-	-	-	I	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	5	-	-	2	5-10	A	B

*Forest Service sites; remaining sites are administered by BLM.

Undeveloped Camp Sites

River Stretch Boat Access	Frwd.	Imprv.	Waste	# Dmgd. Trees	USE FREQ.	Crown Cover	Ground Cover	Insuf. Regen	Soil Comp. Prblm.	Prev. Impact	SITE COND.	# Tent Spcs.	# Trlr. Spcs.	# Veh. Spcs.	# Cmpfr. Rings	# Boat d. Spcs.	Adj. Pot. Sites	PRES. CAP.
Conant Valley-Black Canyon																		
Pine Creek Triangle	AV	-	SL	-	M	0-25	26-75	-	-	M-L	G	2	-	-	2	4-5	A	AT
5-Ways Bench	AV	-	M	-	M	26-75	26-75	-	-	M	G	10	-	-	9	6-8	A	AT
Deer Horn Bar Upper	AB	-	SE	1	F	26-75	26-75	Y	Y	M-L	G	4	-	-	2	10+	A	B
Deer Horn Bar Lower	AB	-	-	-	S	26-75	26-75	-	-	M	G	8	-	-	3	3	A	B
Washout Bench Below #44	AV	Y	SL	-	F	26-75	0-25	-	-	M	G	30	-	-	12	10+	A	AB
WSA Island #43	AB	-	-	-	S	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	4	-	-	2	2	A	B
Dry Canyon Trail	AB	-	-	-	S	26-75	26-75	-	-	L	E	2	-	-	1	2	A	AT
High Water Site*	AV	-	SL	7	M	26-75	0-25	Y	Y	H	F	10	-	-	1	10+	A	B
Main Dry Canyon*	AV	-	M	2	F	26-75	0-25	Y	Y	H	F	6	-	-	2	3	A	AT
Dry Canyon Bench	AB	Y	SL	-	M	76-100	76-100	-	-	M-L	E	2	-	-	2	2	A	AT
Rocky Point	AB	-	SL	-	F	76-100	26-75	-	Y	M	G	2	-	-	1	2	A	AT
Blowout	AB	-	SL	-	M-S	76-100	76-100	-	-	M	E	4	-	-	2	10+	A	B
Warner's Camp OFG*	AV	Y	SL	-	M-F	26-75	26-75	Y	Y	M	G	4	-	-	1	10+	A	AT
Shoreline*	AV	-	SL	-	S-I	0	76-100	-	-	L	G	2	-	-	1	10+	A	AT
J&J Outfitter Camp OFG*	AV	-	-	-	M-S	0-25	26-75	-	-	L	G	3	-	-	1	3	A	AT
Island #39	AB	-	-	-	I	0-25	76-100	-	-	L	E	1	-	-	1	1	U	AT
Island #38 Main Site	AB	Y	-	1	M	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	3	-	-	1	3	A	AT
Island #38 Secondary Site	AB	-	-	-	S	26-75	26-75	-	-	L	E	3	-	-	3	5	A	AT
Gormer Canyon*	S	-	M	3	M-F	26-75	0-25	Y	Y	H	F	7	-	-	3	4	U	AT
Bressler Water Crest OFG	AB	Y	-	-	I	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	1	-	-	1	1	U	AT
Island #37 Site	AB	-	-	-	I	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	1	-	-	1	1	U	AT
Old Outfitter Camp Area*	AB	Y	-	-	S-I	0	76-100	-	-	L	G	6	-	-	2	10+	A	B
Bear Gulch View	AB	-	-	-	I	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	1	-	-	1	2	A	B
Hole in Wall Camp-Hill OFG	AB	Y	SL	3	M	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	4	-	-	1	5	U	AT
East Tip Island #35	AV	-	SL	1	M-F	0-25	76-100	-	-	L	E	8	-	-	3	4-5	U	AT
Lufkin Bottom Island #35	AV	-	M-SE	-	M-F	26-75	26-75	Y	Y	M	G	10+	-	-	8	10+	U	AT
Main Site Island #35	AV	Y	M	-	M-F	26-75	0-25	Y	Y	H	F	4	-	-	1	4+	U	AT

*Forest Service sites; remaining sites are administered by BLM.

Undeveloped Camp Sites

River Stretch Boat Access	Frwd.	Imprv.	Waste	# Dmgd. Trees	USE FREQ.	Crown Cover	Ground Cover	Insuf. Regen	Soil Comp. Prblm.	Prev. Impact	SITE COND.	# Tent Spes.	# Trlr. Spes.	# Veh. Spes.	# Cmpfr. Rings	# Boat d. Spes.	Adj. Pot. Sites	PRES. CAP.
Black Canyon-Heise Bridge																		
Organ Pipe 2	AB	-	SL	-	M/F	26-75	0-25	-	Y	L/M	G	4-5	-	-	1	10+	A	AT/B
Organ Pipe 1	AB	-	-	-	S	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	3	-	-	1	5	U	B
Black Canyon*	AV	-	-	-	M	0-25	26-75	-	-	L	G	2+	2	4	2	-	A	AT
Fisher Bottom Island 34	S	-	SL/M	-	M	26-75	0-25	Y	Y	H	F	4	-	-	4	3	A	AT
Warm Springs East	AV	-	SL	-	M	26-75	76-100	-	-	L	E	4+	4+	10	2	-	A	B
Warm Springs West	AV	-	-	-	M	26-75	26-75	Y	Y	M	G	2	1	3	1	-	A	B
Cottonwood*	AV	Y	SE	10+	F/C	76-100	0-25	Y	Y	H	F	10+	10+	10+	10	10+	A	AB
Lufkin Pulloff*	S	-	-	1	M	0-25	26-75	-	-	M	G	2	2	2	1	-	U	AT
Island 29	AV	-	-	-	S/I	0-25	0-25	Y	Y	M/H	F	8	-	-	2	6	A	B
Island 28	AV	-	-	-	S	76-100	26-75	Y	Y	M	G	8	-	-	3	10+	A	B
Mud Creek Bar-Far East	AV	-	SL	-	SL	26-75	26-75	-	-	L	E	5+	-	-	1+	-	A	B
Mud Creek Bar-Up	AB	-	-	-	S	76-100	76-100	-	-	L	E	2	-	-	5	5	A	AT
Mud Creek Bar-Down	AV	Y	M	5	M	26-75	0-25	-	-	M	G	50+	7	30+	17	10+	A	AT
Wolverine Creek*	AV	-	-	-	M	26-75	0-25	-	-	L	G	-	-	4	1	-	U	B
Wolverine Point	AV	-	M	-	S	76-100	26-75	Y	Y	H	G	15	-	-	5	5	A	B
Halfway	S	-	SL	-	F	0-25	26-75	-	Y	M	G	1	1	2	1	2	U	AT
Table Rock Canyon*	S	-	-	-	I	0-25	26-75	-	-	L	G	4+	2+	4+	2	-	A	B
Table Rock Point*	AV	-	M	-	M/F	26-75	26-75	-	-	M	G	2	2	3	2	-	U	B

*Forest Service sites; remaining sites are administered by BLM.

Undeveloped Camp Sites

River Stretch Boat Access	Frwd.	Imprv.	Waste	# Dmgd. Trees	USE FREQ.	Crown Cover	Ground Cover	Insuf. Regen	Soil Comp. Prblm.	Prev. Impact	SITE COND.	# Tent Spes.	# Trlr. Spes.	# Veh. Spes.	# Cmpfr. Rings	# Boat d. Spes.	Adj. Pot. Sites	PRES. CAP.
Black Canyon-Heise Bridge																		
Wolf Flats #27	S	-	SL	2	S	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	5	1	2	1	-	A	B
Wolf Flats #26	S	-	SL	2	F	0-25	76-100	-	Y	H	G	6	5	8	3	-	A	AB
Wolf Flats #25	S	-	-	1	S	0-25	76-100	-	-	M	G	2	-	3	1	-	A	B
Wolf Flats #24	S	-	SL	-	F	0-25	76-100	-	-	M	G	8	4	8	1	-	A	AB
Wolf Flats #23	AV	-	SL	-	S	0-25	76-100	-	-	M	G	3	2	5	1	-	A	B
Wolf Flats #22	AV	-	SL	-	M	26-75	76-100	-	Y	M	G	5	2	5	3	-	A	AT
Wolf Flats #21	S	-	M	9	F	26-75	76-100	-	Y	H	G	15	6	20	2	-	A	AT
Wolf Flats #20	S	Y	SL	2	F	0	26-75	Y	Y	H	F	8	5	10	2	-	A	AB
Wolf Flats #19	AV	-	SE	1	F	0	76-100	Y	Y	H	F	4	2	6	2	-	A	AT
Wolf Flats #18	S	Y	SL	3	F	26-75	26-75	Y	Y	E	F	40	22	50	10	-	A	AB
Wolf Flats #17	S	-	SL	1	F/C	0-25	26-75	Y	Y	H	F	15	6	20	6	2	A	AB
Wolf Flats #16	AV	-	SL	-	M	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	4	2	6	1	-	A	B
Wolf Flats #15	AV	-	M	1	F	0-25	26-75	Y	Y	H	F	9	4	10	2	-	A	AT
Clark Bottom	AV	-	SL	-	I	76-100	76-100	-	-	L	E	5	-	-	2	10+	A	B
Wolf Flats #5	AV	-	M	1	C	0-25	0-25	-	Y	H	F	4	3	6	3	-	A	AT
Wolf Flats #4	S	-	SL	-	S	0-25	76-100	-	-	L	E	25+	-	-	2	-	A	B
Wolf Flats #3	S	-	SL	-	C	0-25	0-25	Y	Y	E	P	15	10	20	5	-	A	AB
Wolf Flats #2	AV	-	-	-	M	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	6+	1	3	2	-	A	B
Wolf Flats #1	AV	Y	SE	4	F	26-75	26-75	-	Y	H	G	5+	3	6	3	-	A	AT
Heise Bridge	AV	-	SL	-	F	76-100	26-75	-	Y	M	G	5	-	2	3	5	A	B
Heise Bridge-Confluence																		
<i>(Incomplete Inventory)</i>																		
Cress Creek Canal	S	-	SL	4	F	0-25	26-75	-	Y	H	F	3	-	3	2	-	A	AT
Lorenzo	AV	-	SE	2	F	76-100	26-75	-	-	M	E	10+	2	5	2	3	U	AT
Confluence-Lewisville Knoll																		
<i>(Incomplete Inventory)</i>																		
Menan View	AB	-	-	-	M	76-100	76-100	-	-	M	E	15	-	8	5	1	A	B

Undeveloped Camp Sites

River Stretch Boat Access	Frwd.	Imprv.	Waste	# Dmgd. Trees	USE FREQ.	Crown Cover	Ground Cover	Insuf. Regen	Soil Comp. Prblm.	Prev. Impact	SITE COND.	# Tent Spcs.	# Trlr. Spcs.	# Veh. Spcs.	# Cmpfr. Rings	# Boat d. Spcs.	Adj. Pot. Sites	PRES. CAP.
Confluence-Lewisville Knoll																		
Roberts-Borrow Pit	AV	-	SL	-	S	0-25	76-100	-	-	M	G	10	3	10	1	-	A	B
Roberts #4	S	-	SL	-	M	0-25	26-75	-	Y	H	F	10	5	15	1	-	A	AT
Roberts #3	S	-	SL	-	M	0-25	76-100	-	Y	M	G	3	1	4	1	-	A	AT
Roberts #2	S	-	M	-	S	26-75	76-100	-	-	M	E	10	1	5	2	-	A	B
Roberts #1	S	-	SL	-	M	0-25	26-75	Y	Y	M	F	35	15	70	2	-	A	B
Henry's Fork (St. Anthony- Confluence)																		
St. Anthony Sites	AV	-	-	-	S	76-100	76-100	-	-	L	E	1	-	-	2	1	U	AT
Tressel Bridge	S	-	S	2	F	0-25	26-75	Y	Y	M	F	10+	4	8	8	2	A	AT
Hibbard Bridge	AB	-	SL	-	F	76-100	76-100	-	-	M	E	10+	6	6	6	3	A	B
Warm Slough Camp	AV	-	SL	2	F	76-100	26-75	Y	-	M	G	10+	10	15	7	-	A	AT

Developed Boat Access

There are four developed boat access points maintained by the USFS and BLM. The USFS manages the Spring Creek Access while BLM maintains the Conant Valley, Byington and Irwin access points cooperatively with the County and Department of Fish and Game. Spring Creek is a small paved site with room for about 10 vehicles with trailers. The BLM has space for 80 at Byington, 40 at Conant Valley, and about 10 at Irwin. Upgrading of the BLM sites is of particular priority.

Developed Boat Access

River Stretch Boat Access	Frwd.	Imprv.	Waste	# Dmgd. Trees	USE FREQ.	Crown Cover	Ground Cover	Insuf. Regen	Soil Comp. Prblm.	Prev. Impact	SITE COND.	# Tent Spcs.	# Trlr. Spcs.	# Veh. Spcs.	# Cmpfr. Rings	# Boat d. Spcs.	Adj. Pot. Sites	PRES. CAP.
Palisades Dam-Conant Valley																		
Irwin	AV	Y	S-M	1	C	26-75	26-75	-	-	H	G	7	5	5	8	3	U	AB
Spring Creek*	S	Y	-	-	C	26-75	26-75	-	-	H	G	-	-	10	-	3	U	AT
Conant Valley	S	Y	-	-	C	0-25	0-25	Y	Y	H	F	-	-	40	-	2	U	AT
Black Canyon-Heise																		
Byington	S	Y	-	-	C	0-25	0-25	Y	Y	H	F	-	-	80	-	2	U	AT

*Forest Service sites; remaining sites are administered by BLM.

Potential Developed Recreation Sites

Eleven sites have been recognized as having potential for development as either a campground, picnic area, boat access, overlook or combination. The Henry's Fork in particular shows a need for increased access to the river and camping opportunities in order for people to reach the resource. Devel-

oping recreation sites along the Henry's Fork could be a means to relieve pressure on the South Fork. Developed recreation sites can attract a segment of the public who would not normally attempt more primitive recreation opportunities. Developed sites often introduce people to a resource, then entice further exploration.

Potential Developed Recreation Sites

Stretch of River	Site	Site Type
Palisades Dam to Conant Valley Access	Irwin-Camp Squaw Creek	Campground (BLM)
Conant Valley Access to Black Canyon		Overlook (FS)
Black Canyon to Heise Bridge	Warm Springs Wolf Flat	Parking (BLM) Campground (BLM)
Heise Bridge to Confluence	Heise Bridge	Campground (BLM)
St. Anthony to Confluence	Red Road Hibbard Bridge	Picnic/Launch (BLM) Camp/Launch (BLM)
Confluence to Lewisville Knolls	Roberts Area near Keller's Island	Campground (BLM)

Trails

Three trails are currently managed in the planning area. The Cress Creek Nature Trail (BLM) is a proposed National Recreation Trail and is visited each April and May by hundreds of school children. This self-guided mile loop trail is located on highly erodible soil and is in a near constant state of maintenance. Local volunteer groups help maintain the trail.

The South Fork (Rim) Trail is a multiple-use trail designed for motorcycles, hikers, mountain bikes, and horses. The trail begins at Black Canyon and parallels the South Fork canyon rim to Dry Canyon.

The third trail is the Stinking Springs Motorcycle Trail open to all modes of travel except snow vehicles and full sized passenger vehicles. This trail is jointly managed by both the USFS and BLM for a two-year trial period and will remain open if riders comply with an adjacent closure.

Potential trails include self-guided nature trails at Kelly's Island Campground and North Menan Butte and a fishing access trail to Clark Bottom via the Clark Hill Rest Stop area.

Trails

Existing	Potential
South Fork Trail	Kelly's Island
Cress Creek Nature Trail	Menan Butte
Stinking Springs Trail	Clark Bottom Trail

Access

With such a mixed pattern of private and federal lands, access to public lands along the river is precluded in many cases by the right of the landowner to post private property. A significant system of levees, which are closed to the public, is also a formidable barrier to accessing public lands.

In places where river areas with potential for recreation are currently inaccessible, an active easement acquisition program could prove beneficial. Those landowners willing to sell an easement to a federal agency greatly enhance the ability of the recreationist to enjoy the amenities of the river resource. The lower South Fork, Henry's Fork and main stem are currently the least accessible river segments. The access list shows points of current legal access and those points which may be pursued for easements.

Stretch of River	Points of Legal Access	Points of Needed Access
Henry's Fork	Red Road Bridge Hibbard Bridge Hibbard Tract Warm Slough Highway 33	St. Anthony - South Piece St. Anthony - River Gauge Tressel Bridge
Palisades Dam to Conant Valley	Irwin Ramp Falls Campground/Picnic Area (FS) Spring Creek Launch (FS) Conant Valley Access Palisades Dam Boat Ramp/ Campground (BOR) R&PP Luthern Church Camp	
Conant Valley to Black Canyon	South Fork Trail	Dry Canyon
Black Canyon to Heise	Cottonwood Boat Acces (FS) Wolf Flat Launch Stinking Spring Area Byington Boat Access Kelly's Island CG Heise Bridge	Clark Bottom Trail Rest Stop
Heise to Confluence	Lorenzo Boat Access	
Confluence to Lewisville Knolls	Menan Bridge Roberts Bridge	Road 3400E Near Keller's Island Roberts Borrow Pit

Stretch of River

Black Canyon to Heise	Clark Bottom Trail-From Rest Stop State Section-Camping Anderson Diversion-Fishing Access Great Feeder Diversion-Fishing Access
Heise to Confluence	Diversion Below Heise Bridge-Fishing Access Twin Bridges R&PP-Boat/Camping
Confluence to Lewisville Knolls	Menan Butte Boat Access R&PP Mike Walker-Jefferson Co. Boat Access
Henry's Fork	Warm Slough - F&G-Launch/Dispersed Camping Beaver Dick Park-Camping Cartier Slough WMA-Walk-In Access

Appendix D

Range

Range-Forage Utilization

SSMC	Plant Comm ¹	% Livestock Util		% Big Game Util		Total Use ²	
		BLM	USFS ³	BLM ⁴	USFS	BLM	USFS
I	Herbaceous	40	50	20	0	60	50
II	Herbaceous	45	50	15	0	60	50
III	Herbaceous	50	50	10	0	60	50
I	Browse	20	40	20	0	40	40
IIA, B	Browse	20	40	20	0	40	40
IIC, D	Browse	30	NA	15	0	45	NA
III	Browse	35	40	15	0	50	40

¹Key herbaceous plant species for the BLM are tufted hairgrass, Idaho red top, sedges, and needle grass depending on what section of the river studies are being conducted. Key herbaceous species for the USFS are Kentucky bluegrass, tufted hairgrass, and sedges. Key browse species for BLM are dogwood, willow, cottonwood, and silverberry depending on what section of the river studies are being conducted. For the USFS, dogwood, cottonwood, and willow are the key riparian browse species that will be monitored.

²These utilization figures reflect the use allocated to livestock and then that allocated to big game added on to give the total utilization. Once the total value is exceeded then reductions in livestock or big game or both will be needed.

³If this percentage of forage is used by livestock, 0 percent is available for big game.

⁴Where livestock grazing does not occur, during the growing season no more than 40 to 60 percent of the herbaceous species can be removed by big game. After the plants go dormant in the fall additional use may occur without effecting the physiological condition of the plant.

BLM and USFS Allotments by Site Specific Management Class Segments

SSMC I

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
*04020	The Wall	Hays, J.R. & Sons	113520
*04247	Pinnacle	Lundquist, Max J.	113747
*04367	Swan Valley	Stoltenberg, Denis	113867
*04374	Dry Canyon	Brown, Donal A. & Penny	113874
*04410	Eagle View	McDowell, Dale	113910
*14076	5-Ways	Byington, Danny B.	113576
** 105	Conant Valley C&H	FAMA Dairy	0
** 403	Dry Canyon-Pine Creek C&H	Traughber, Dan	0
		Griffel, Everett	0
		Stoltenberg, Denis	0

SSMC IIA

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
*04126	Swan Valley Bridge	Fleming, Jerold Estate	113626
*04288	FAMA Dairy	FAMA Dairy	113788
*04367	Swan Valley	Stoltenberg, Denis	113867
** 131	Garden-Pritchard S&G	Vacant	0
**40110	Snake River C&H	Snake River Cattlemen's Assc.	0

SSMC IIB

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
*14049	Donal A. Brown	Brown, Donal	113549
** 401	Burn Canyon C&H	McGarry, Roy	0
** 405	Moody South Fork C&H	Barber, Kent	0
		Fisher, Blair	0
		Jeppeson Brothers	0
		McGarry Roy	0
		Widdison, Leland	0
		McGarry, Theron	0
		McGarry, Tim	0
** 410	South Fork C&H	Mason, James & Ellen	0

SSMC IIC

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
*04036	South Bank	Radford, Blain	113806
*04158	Lorenzo Bridge	Harrop, Larry N.	113658
*04159	Long Allotment	Harrop, Bob I.	113659
*04170	Big Bend	Hill, William H.	113670
*04270	Lowder Slough	Reed, Gale A	113770
*04271	Lowell Horman	Horman, Lowell W.	113771
*04337	Horseshoe Slough	Roth, Thomas H.	113837
*04399	Sunnydell Canal	Weekes, Thell B.	113899

SSMC IIC (Continued)

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
*04416	Allotment #7	Zitlau, Carl	113916
*14040	Lawrence, Blakely	Nelson, Flint & Merri S.	113540
*04331	Twin Bridges	Robison, Lyle J.	113831

SSMC IID

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
*04318	Horseshoe	Rhodes, Gary H.	113818
*04319	Cottonwood	Rhodes, G., Scott, K	113819
*05180	Fisher	Fisher, Etsil L.	113274
*05192	Rudd	Rudd, Alese	113287
*05193	Robertson	Robertson, Gwen S.	113286
*14003	Allred Bros.	Allred Brothers	113503
*14032	Lowell E. Birch	Birch, Lowell E.	113532

SSMC IIIA

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
** 117	Russell Creek S&G	May's Land & Livestock	0
** 114	Red Peak S&G	William Phillips	0
** 109	Long Gulch S&G	Vacant	0
** 406	Palisades Elk C&H	Jess Weeks & Sons	0

SSMC IIIB

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
*04221	Applewood	Lovell, David E.	113721
*04279	Kelly Island	Newby, Marvon M.	113779
*14042	Beatrice Blakely	Blakely, Beatrice	113542
*14050	Highway 26	L-Bar Acres, Inc.	113550
*14017	Trestle	Barber, R. Kent	113517

SSMC IIIC

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
No Allotments			

SSMC IIID

Allotment #	Allotment Name	Operator Name	Operator #
*04390	The Point	Walker, George B	113890

*BLM Allotments

**USFS Allotments

#4175 PALISADES CREEK
Holden, William T. (BLM)

The Palisades Grazing Allotment is located near the mouth of Palisades Creek. Resource values on the allotment include: livestock grazing, watershed management for Palisades Creek, big game winter range, and old growth Douglas fir with associated plant and animal communities.

Livestock grazing occurs concurrently on BLM and the adjoining private land. Heavy utilization levels have been documented as a problem because there is no cross fencing to allow for a management system to be used. During the transfer completed on March 7, 1989, the resource values of the area were explained and the concern of overgrazing discussed.

Conditions of the transfer were: 55% utilization on the grass for the grazing period of July 15 to September 1, utilization on shrubs not to exceed 10% of new leader growth.

If terms are not met after 3 years of monitoring, from 1989 to 1991, a fence will be constructed to allow for better control of stock on public land.

#4401 JONES RIDGE ALLOTMENT
Jesse Weeks & Sons (BLM)

The Jones Ridge Allotment is divided by a county road. Most of the acreage is located on the face of a deer winter range called Jones Ridge. The principal part of the allotment that is grazed is on the flat and is fenced into a private pasture. Preliminary discussions with the Weeks Brothers (Walter and Milton) indicated that they would be interested in exchanging for the small parcel of BLM fenced into their pasture for some additional private acreage on Jones Ridge adjoining the existing BLM.

The exchange proposal is valid and should be pursued. A cadastral survey would be needed to lot off the small parcel of BLM on the south side of the road.

An additional 40 acres use to be in the allotment, but it was withdrawn from the allotment as a gravel material source site. Inspections of the area indicate that grazing is still occurring on the part of the parcel that has not been mined. The grazing is having an impact on the reclamation/mining work as well as having a severe impact on the unmined area. Grazing use needs to be removed.

Until an exchange can be reviewed and possibly completed, continue to license the grazing use as it is occurring.

#4024 FRANCIS R. BEAM ALLOTMENT
Beam, Francis R. (BLM)

This allotment corners on the USFS boundary and Rainey Creek. Most of the allotment is big game winter range and receives little or no use when it is grazed. The parcel that adjoins Rainey Creek receives what grazing there is. The operator has requested nonuse for an extended period of time based on his concern for the natural resources of the land. When livestock use occurs, utilization standards for the riparian zone should not exceed 45% use on herbaceous species and 20% on browse species. If this parcel is relinquished by the operator it will be removed from grazing principally because 80%+ of the area is unsuitable.

#4197 LATHAN JACOBSON ALLOTMENT
Jacobson, Lathan (BLM)

Two separate parcels of land comprise the acreage in this allotment. One parcel is in the unincorporated town of Irwin and the other is between the same town and the river. The parcel in the area of the town is an irregular land pattern that was left after selling 1 1/4 acre lots of BLM land to returning Korean Veterans. Grazing use of this site should continue unless the highway department needs to open a new gravel source. At that time a determination will need to be made about the use.

The 40 acre parcel between the river and highway is a dry upland site comprised mainly of native upland grass species with a few juniper trees located on site. The authorized use area does not go to the river's edge although there is no fence to keep the stock out of the river bank area. There is 20 acres between the preference land and the river. This 20 acre parcel has a 1 acre R&PP to a church and the rest is open to public use.

Extensive use has been made of the dry land site and it is in a downward trend. A strict season of use and a number of head needs to be set for this parcel. A turn out date for the parcel will allow the perennial grasses to seed out and then use the stock to trample the seed. Utilization will be set at no more than 50%. Because the recreation program has identified the river bank parcel for an improvement, a fence needs to be built along the irrigation canal on the south end of the allotment. The fence should be on the south side of the canal because the canal is the water source for the stock.

#4144 HOLLAND CANYON
Bitton, H.W. (BLM)

Holland Canyon Allotment is located on the face of the Pine Creek bench west of Swan Valley. It has the typical

upland range species for this area; sod wheatgrass, needle grass, Sandberg's bluegrass, sagebrush, bitterbrush, serviceberry, and some aspen. The south facing slopes of the allotment are big game winter range for mule deer. In 1986 a major change in the livestock operation was made. The office was not notified of this change. The sheep AUMs were converted to cattle by the operator and instead of running on the allotment for 3 or 4 days, he now runs 40 cows for 2 months on a 20 AUM cattle permit. The range began a downward trend immediately. Follow-up in 1989 showed a continued downward trend. The temporary conversion of the sheep AUMs to cattle is under review and may not be allowed based on the condition of the allotment.

#4288 FAMA DAIRY Ostercamp, Gus (BLM)

Two of the 5 parcels of land administered by the BLM are managed with a USFS AMP. Pritchard Creek is located on one parcel. It is a spawning stream for the South Fork which has had over \$60,000.00 worth of improvements done on it to restore the migration run to the spawning area. Maximum protection of these projects are needed. In 1988 USFS fenced livestock off of the fish ladders which were installed on BLM. Big game use these parcels from April to November. Livestock management under the AMP is working to provide adequate forage and cover on these tracts of land.

Grazing management on the remaining parcels is administered by the BLM. Riparian guidelines are not being met and changes need to be made in grazing practices to improve the situation. Fencing the parcels may be required. The value of the land would justify the expense. The uplands are in good condition and are basically ungrazed.

Trespasses exist on two parcels and they will be resolved in a manner to retain the public land base in Conant Valley. Acreage acquired in the exchange would try to compliment the river corridor management concept and facilitate easier livestock management.

#4041 STINKING SPRINGS ALLOTMENT Open (BLM)

The Stinking Springs Allotment is closed until 1991 because of resource damages. These damages have been rehabilitated and are in the process of recovery. There is no operator in the allotment at this time because the base property lease has expired and no new applications have been received. Since 1982 the allotment has declined in condition from 56% good-44% fair to a rating considerably lower and needs to be ecological site rated again. In 1991 a full evaluation of the

allotment will be required prior to accepting any application for grazing. Historically this area was a transitory range for domestic sheep grazing on their way to the USFS allotments. When the sheep industry began to decline after World War II the allotment was converted to cattle. No fences existed on the area, the topography was extremely steep for cattle, and available water was limited. These factors were not considered in the conversion.

In 1979 a new operator attempted to stock the allotment to full capacity and it was apparent at that time there was an allocation problem. An agreement for a voluntary reduction was reached and implemented. After 5 years of grazing at the reduced rate, the trend of the allotment was still down. The area may or may not be suitable for cattle grazing, but before livestock are allowed on the area after the 1991 closure expires the following minimum requirements have to be met before licensing occurs: 1) redevelop Stinking Springs in a way that a clean water source is available for livestock and also retains the water source and riparian area on site; 2) reconstruct the fence between Wolf Flat and the upper part of the allotment; 3) construct a new fence on top to separate the ski hill from the allotment or as a separate pasture; 4) place a division fence between the east and west halves of the allotment; and 5) construct a boundary fence between private land and BLM administered land on the ski hill part of the allotment.

#4039 LITTLE KELLY CANYON Dawn S. Blakely (BLM)

The Little Kelly Canyon Allotment is located in the bottom of the Kelly Canyon and Little Kelly Canyon drainages. The majority of the allotment is located on the steep canyon hillsides bordering the streams. Riparian and water quality was identified as a concern in the RMP. Some of the concerns were generated as a result of livestock stocking rates. Of the 667 acres in the allotment, only about 90 to 100 acres are suitable for grazing. The rest is either too steep or has little or no forage available. An intensive monitoring/tracking program needs to be implemented to assess the situation and see if the stocking rate should be adjusted.

#4166 HEISE HOT SPRINGS Quinn, Mike (BLM)

There are 540 acres in the Heise Hot Springs Allotment. Most of the public land is too steep to be used by livestock of any class. The plant community is typical of a shallow soiled juniper site with a sparse understory. Historical use on this allotment, back to 1974, has been with 3 horses. This use is probably representative of the forage availability. The BLM needs to review the allotment with the operator and determine

what a proper stocking level might be. Generally 10 to 15 AUMs may be the appropriate rating.

#117 RUSSELL CREEK S&G ALLOTMENT **May's Land & Livestock (USFS)**

The Russell Creek Allotment is located on National Forest land. The boundaries of the allotment are Bear Creek on the south, Snake River on the east, and Red Ridge on the west. The grazing system for this allotment is rest rotation. Half of the allotment is grazed each season by 1000 ewes, while the other half is rested. The period of use begins June 1 and ends July 10. Proper use for the allotment has been set at 45 percent of key species.

The Bear Creek area of the allotment is open grass-sage type and on occasion does provide forage for wintering deer. However, during a winter of normal snow fall, wildlife use in this area is very light.

The Reservoir Front is steep and fairly heavily covered with brush. The east side of Red Ridge consists of park like openings in Douglas fir timber near the top areas, with the lower slopes covered with heavy brush mixed with aspen and Douglas fir timber.

The range analysis conducted in 1986 indicated trend to be stable. During the analysis, it was determined that there was approximately 160 acres on the east face of Red Ridge that was in poor condition. This area was closed to sheep grazing in 1987 in an attempt to improve vegetation and soil conditions.

#114 RED PEAK S&G ALLOTMENT **William Phillips (USFS)**

Red Peak Allotment is located on National Forest land. Allotment boundaries are Snake River on the east and North Fork of Bear Creek on the west. The east half of the allotment is heavily covered with chokecherry and serviceberry. The west half is more of a high elevation forb type vegetation. The allotment is managed under a rest rotation system with proper use set at 45 percent of key species which are groundsel, lupine, balsamroot, sunflower, aster, and mountain brome. The term permit authorizes 700 ewes to graze the allotment from July 1 to August 31st. The portion of the Red Peak Allotment that includes Box Canyon (area of Red Ridge that faces Swan Valley) is very seldom grazed by livestock.

The 1980 range analysis of the allotment showed either stable trend or an upward trend in both vegetation and soil

conditions.

#109 LONG GULCH S&G ALLOTMENT **Vacant (USFS)**

The Long Gulch Allotment is located on National Forest land. Allotment boundaries are Snake River on the east, Box Canyon on the south, Red Peak on the west, and Indian Creek on the north.

The allotment is managed under a three unit deferred grazing system. The permit is for 1000 ewes to graze the allotment from July 1 to September 10. At the present time the allotment is vacant. It does not have a term permittee.

#131 GARDEN-PRITCHARD S&G ALLOTMENT **Vacant (USFS)**

Garden-Pritchard Allotment is located on National Forest land. It includes the Garden and Pritchard Creek drainage.

The allotment is managed under a three unit deferred grazing system. Proper use for the allotment has been set at 45 percent of key species, which are balsamroot, aster, sunflower, bluegrass and willow.

Deer and elk winter range is present on the allotment. A portion of this winter range has bitterbrush comprising 10 percent of more of the vegetation. Proper use of livestock grazing has been set not to exceed 25 percent use on annual leader growth.

At present, this allotment is in vacant status. There is not a term permittee.

#406 PALISADES-ELK C&H ALLOTMENT **Jess Weeks & Sons (USFS)**

The Palisades-Elk Allotment is located on National Forest land. It includes areas south of Palisades Creek and north of Little Elk Creek. The area has a broad variety of vegetation types. Open grass, sage, aspen, and conifer timber.

The allotment is managed with a five pasture rest rotation system. The term permit authorizes 210 head of cattle to graze the allotment from June 16 to September 30. Proper use has been set at 60 percent of key species Kentucky bluegrass, brome grass, and wheat grass. Proper stocking is in question on this allotment. At present time we are monitoring utilization and working with the permittee to establish capacity.

#40110 SNAKE RIVER C&H ALLOTMENT

Snake River Cattlemen's Association (USFS)

The allotment is located on the National Forest land. The allotment boundaries are Long Gulch on the south, Snake River on the east, Divide Ridge between Fall Creek and Pritchard Creek on the north and Horse Creek Ridge on the west. The area has a broad variety of vegetation types. Proper use has been set at 60 percent of key species Kentucky bluegrass, mountain brome, elymus and bluebunch wheatgrass.

The Snake River Allotment is divided into a six pasture grazing system. Five of these units are managed through a rest rotation system. The remaining unit is always grazed late in the growing season after seed ripe.

The term permit for the allotment authorizes 697 head of cattle to graze the allotment from June 1 to October 15. The allotment has five permittees, referred to as the Snake River Cattlemen's Association.

The Fall Creek area has historically been key winter range for elk and deer. The livestock grazing system has been tailored to have the lightest possible impacts on key winter range species. Livestock grazing in the Fall Creek drainage occurs primarily in spring and early summer with very limited grazing in the fall.

Special management emphasis also applies to the Fall Creek bottom. Due to the heavy use of recreation along this riparian bottom.

#105 CONANT VALLEY C&H ALLOTMENT

FAMA Dairy (USFS)

The Conant Valley Allotment lies on National Forest land and BLM at the mouth of Pritchard Creek and lower area of Garden Creek. The allotment consists of sagebrush, grass, aspen and conifer vegetation types.

The term permit for the allotment authorizes 77 animals to graze the allotment from July 16 to September 15. The allotment is managed through a 3 pasture deferred rotation system.

Specific management has been assigned to riparian zone along Pritchard Creek. With present management, cattle are only allowed to graze this area of the allotment for two days.

#403 DRY CANYON-PINE CREEK C&H ALLOTMENT

Dan Traugber, Everett Griffel and Denis Stoltenberg (USFS)

The Dry Canyon-Pine Creek Allotment lies on National Forest land in two separate parcels. The Pine Creek section includes all of Pine Creek bottom from the Forest Boundary near the Pine Creek Bridge on Highway 31 up to and including the canyon. The Dry Canyon section lies along the east side of the South Fork of the Snake River from Dry Canyon to Bear Gulch.

The Pine Creek section consists of riparian meadows and grass/sage in the bottoms, with lodgepole pine and aspens in the uplands. Key species are carex, Kentucky bluegrass, wheatgrass, and willow. Proper use has been set at 50 percent of grass species and 30 percent of willow.

The Dry Canyon section consists mainly of dry meadows (grass/sage). Key species are bluebunch wheatgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Idaho fescue and mountain brome.

The term grazing permits for allotment authorize 264 head of cattle to graze the allotment from June 1 to September 30.

The allotment is presently managed with a combination of rest rotation and deferred grazing system. The Dry Canyon section is classified as winter range for elk and deer. In order to enhance winter browse, all livestock grazing occurs prior to July 10. This section is also rested every third year.

The Pine Creek section is managed through a deferred grazing season with special emphasis on the riparian zone. This area is not usually grazed by livestock before July 12. Due to concerns involving the Pine Creek riparian area, the permittees have agreed, for a trial period, to set proper use standards at 40 percent. Significantly lighter than the 60 percent specified in the allotment management plan. The permittees have done this totally on a voluntary basis.

#401 BURNS CANYON

Roy McGarry (USFS)

The Burns Canyon Allotment lies on National Forest land at the mouth of Black Canyon and Big Burns Creek.

The term grazing permit authorizes 27 head of cattle to graze from June 1 to October 10. The allotment is managed with a three unit rest rotation system. Grazing intensity for the allotment has been set at 60 percent of key species Kentucky bluegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, mountain brome and Idaho fescue.

The allotment receives fairly heavy use from elk and deer during the winter months. Due to the use on bitterbrush from wintering wildlife, a use intensity of 25 percent for livestock has been established on this plant.

#405 MOODY SOUTH FORK C&H ALLOTMENT West Palisades Stockgrower's Association (USFS)

The Moody South Fork Allotment is split into two divisions which are managed separately. Part of the association members run cattle on both divisions, but the cattle on the two divisions never mix.

The north division (North Moody Area) is managed with a two pasture deferred grazing system. The south division (Table Rock and Wolverine-Limekiln, East Wolverine, Woods Canyon) is managed with a five unit rest rotation system.

The permits for the division read as follows:

North Division - This division has five term grazing permittees (Kent Barber, Blair Fisher, Jeppeson Brothers, Roy McGarry and Leland Widdison).

South Division - This division has three permittees (Theron McGarry, Blair Fisher and Tim McGarry). This division is grazed by 474 head of cattle from May 26 to October 15.

The allotment is presently being monitored to improve cattle distribution and lighten impacts on riparian zones. In 1989 a fence was constructed to establish a riparian pasture along North Moody Creek. With this fence cattle can be completely removed from the riparian area when desired utilization is reached. There will be more range improvements constructed in the next few years to further alleviate grazing problems.

#410 SOUTH FORK C&H ALLOTMENT James & Ellen Mason (USFS)

The South Fork Allotment lies on National Forest land, on bench land just north of the Spaulding Ranch on the South Fork of the Snake River.

vegetation type is grass/sage. Key species are bluegrass, brome grass, wheatgrass, and alfalfa. Proper use for livestock grazing on these species has been established at 55 percent. Due to the demand on bitterbrush from wintering wildlife, proper use from livestock has been set at 10 percent for this species.

The permit for this allotment allows 18 head of cattle to graze for a period of 3 months between May 15 and November 13.

The allotment is composed of approximately 237 acres of which 172 acres are primary cattle range, 53 acres classified as secondary range and 12 acres as non-range.

Range analysis of 1980 indicated all the primary cow range to be in good or excellent range condition.

Appendix E

Soils

Soil Potential and Limitation Codes For South Fork Unit

1. Potential erosion by soil mapping unit.
 - VH = Very High water erosion
 - H = High water erosion
 - WH = High wind erosion
 - WM = Moderate wind erosion
 - MH = Moderately high water erosion
 - M = Moderate water erosion
 - S = Slight water erosion

2. Potential for range drill seeding.
 - G = Good
 - F = Fair
 - P = Poor
 - V = Very Poor
 - W = Wet (water table)

3. S = Limit stocking rate for slopes greater than 30 percent.

4. E = Current geological erosion taking place.

5. Restrictions for vegetation treatment (burns, chemical, mechanical etc.)
 - A = Prohibit vegetation Treatment
 - B = Use caution with treatment to minimize erosion

6. Restrictions for ORV use.
 - Q = Prohibit
 - L = Limit to existing roads and trails

7. Clay content influencing use and management.
 - M = Moderate amount of clay present (18-35 %)
 - C = A great amount of clay present (More than 35 %)

8. R = Bedrock less than 24 inches deep is present in portions of the mapping unit.

Bonneville County		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Aquic Cryoborolls-Typic Cryaquolls complex, flooded	M	W			B			
4	Araveton extremely stony loam, 4 to 30 percent slopes	VH	P		E	B	Q	M	R
5	Badgerton Variant sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	WM	F			B			
6	Bannock loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	S	G						
8	Cryoborolls-Rock outcrop complex, very steep	VH	P	S	E	A	Q	M	R
10	Harston fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	WM	F			B			
12	Hobacker gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	S	P						
13	Hobacker gravelly loam, 4 to 10 percent slopes	S	P						
14	Judkins extremely stony loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes	VH	G		E	B	Q		R
15	Lanark silt loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes	H	G		E	B	Q	M	
20	Pachkam gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	S	P						
35	Potell silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	H	G		E	B	Q		
36	Potell silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	VH	G		E	B	Q		
37	Potell silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes	VH	F		E	B	Q		
39	Rin silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	M	G		E	B	L		
40	Rin silt loam, 12 to 45 percent slopes	H	F	S	E	B	Q		
41	Ririe silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	S	G				L		
42	Ririe silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	M	G		E	B	L		
43	Ririe silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	VH	G		E	B	Q		
45	Ririe-Rock outcrop complex 4 to 30 percent slopes	H	F		E	B	Q		
46	Robin silt loam, 4 to 30 percent slopes	H	G		E	B	Q	M	
50	Tetonia silt loam, 13 to 20 percent slopes	VH	G		E	B	Q		
52	Torriothents-Rock outcrop complex, very steep	VH	P	S	E	A	Q		R
54	Xeric Torrifluvents, channeled	WM	P		E	B			

Fremont County		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eb	Egin bench loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	WH	P			B	L		
FL	Fluvaquents, 0 to 2 percent slopes	H	W		E				
GP	Gravel Pits	S	V	S					
Lz	Labenzo silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	S	W			B	L		
SW	Allwit gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	S	W						
Stb	St. Anthony gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	MH	W			B			

Jefferson County		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Annis silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	G				L	M	
16	Blackfoot silt loam, drained, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	G				L	M	
38	Greybo silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes	H	F		E	B	Q		
39	Hayeston sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	F			B			
40	Hayeston sandy loam, frequently flooded, 0 to 1 % slopes	WM	F			B			
41	Hayeston gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	F						
42	Hayeston loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	F						
44	Heiseton loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (deep)	S	G						

Symbols		Jefferson County (Continued)							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53	Labenzo silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	F				L		
55	Levelton loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	W						
101	Rexburg silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	M	G			B	L		
102	Rexburg-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	VH	P	S	E	B	Q		
103	Riverwash	M	W		E	B			
106	Rock outcrop-Rexburg complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	VH	P	S	E	A	Q		R
119	Wardboro sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	WM	P						
124	Xeric Torrifluvents, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	P						

Symbols		Madison County							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Blackfoot silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	W			B	L		
9	Grassy Butte loamy sand, 4 to 20 percent slopes	WH	P		E	A			
8	Grassy Butte loamy sand, 2 to 4 percent slopes	WH	P		E	A			
11	Grassy Butte-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 20 % slopes	WH	P		E	A			R
14	Haplaquolls, channeled, 0 to 1 percent	S	W		E	B	L		
16	Harston sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	WM	F			B			
18	Heiseton loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	G			B			
22	Labenzo silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	F			B			
26	Mathon sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	WM	F		E	B			
35	Pocatello Variant-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 % slopes	VH	V	S	E	A	Q		R
37	Rammel-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	H	V	S	E	A	Q		R
42	Rexburg silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	H	F		E	B	Q		
44	Ririe silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	M	G			B	L		
49	Riverwash	H	W		E	A			
50	Rock outcrop-Bonranch complex, 2 to 40 percent slopes	WM	P		E	A	L		R
51	Rock outcrop-Pocatello Variant complex, 30 to 60 % slopes	VH	V	S	E	A	Q		R
61	Typic Psammaquents, nearly level	WH	W		E	A			
65	Xerofluvents, channeled, 0 to 1 percent slopes	S	P		E	A	L		

Appendix F

Watershed

Medicine Lodge Resource Area

South Fork Water Erosion Monitoring Plan

Objective

Maintain water erosion levels at no more than 2.5 tons per acre per year in the planning area.

Action

Site specific, twice a year, monitoring of 8 grazing allotments within the Medicine Lodge Resource Area will begin in fiscal year 1990 and continue for at least 3 years. These water erosion studies will insure compliance with maximum erosion levels of 2.5 tons per acre, as stated in the Medicine Lodge RMP. Additional monitoring sites may be added after site evaluation has identified site specific erosion monitoring needs. Water erosion monitoring in any one allotment is not expected to continue for more than 10 years.

Background

Eight grazing allotments have been selected in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area South Fork area to monitor for upland erosion. All of these allotments are grazed at a rate of 4 to 6 acres per AUM. These allotments are:

14041	Stinking Springs	14139	Little Kelly Canyon
14076	5-Ways	04144	Holland Canyon
04126	Swan Valley Bridge	04166	Heise Hot Springs
04175	Palisades Creek	04279	Kelly Island

Method

"The 3-F Erosion Bridge - A New Tool for Measuring Soil Erosion", by Gerald E. Ranger and Franklin F. Frank, will be the method used for monitoring. This technique requires the

use of a 48 inch aluminum masonry level, two steel (rebar) support pins (5/8 inch in diameter x 4 feet) and 10 metal soil-surface-level rods (3/16 inch in diameter x 2 feet long welding rod).

The masonry level is modified by machining 10 vertical measuring holes spaced equally along the length of the level; a slot on one end and a hole on the other for support.

After selecting an appropriate site, one support pin is driven approximately 3 feet into the ground with special emphasis on plumbing the pin while driving. The second support pin is driven approximately 45 inches from the first in the same manner as the first. Once the second pin is approximately the same height as the first, then the level is positioned on the pins and checked. Adjustments are made by driving the tallest pin until the pins are level. Once level, the masonry level is positioned on the support pins and the 10 surface level rods are lowered gently to the soil surface through the 10 vertically aligned holes in the level. With the rods resting on the soil, plastic rings are moved to the top of the bridge and the rod is withdrawn and a reading is made by placing the measuring tape (in centimeters) on the bottom of the rod to the bottom of the plastic ring. This distance from the top of the bridge to the bottom of the rod is read and recorded for all 10 rods. As subsequent measurements are made, soil movement at each of the 10 points can be calculated by comparing the current reading with preceding ones. If the current reading is more, a loss of soil or erosion at that point is indicated; a lower reading indicates soil deposition at that point. The data is then compiled, evaluated and converted to tons of soil per acre per year. This conversion is explained in the document entitled "Estimated Soil Erosion Using an Erosion Bridge", by Darlene G. Blaney and Gordon E. Warrington, USDA Forest Service, WSDG Report, WSDG-TP-00008, August 1983.

Two to three washers or bottle caps will be placed at each station for visual signs of sheet erosion movement.

Evaluation

All data collected will be converted to tons per acre per year for evaluation purposes. Tons per acre per year were identified in the Medicine Lodge RMP/EIS as the unit of measure for soil erosion monitoring. Any soil erosion data suggesting greater than 2.5 tons per acre per year must be carefully evaluated to determine the reason(s) and if it is man caused.

Several factors may affect the results of these studies and must be considered when evaluating data.

1. Site Selection for Plots

To make the most effective use of man power for establishing and reading study plots, it is imperative that care is taken in selecting sites for study plots. Since the number of plots established may be limited to one Erosion Bridge Plot per allotment, special emphasis on selecting a site that best represents the allotments soil-vegetative community is crucial. Also, factors which may bias the results such as livestock waters, roads, livestock trails, and open areas should be avoided. Generally, most plots are no closer than 1/2 mile to livestock waters and conversely no farther away than 1 1/2 mile. However, these distances are dependent on livestock use patterns and allotment characteristics such as topography, soils and slope and may be less than 1/2 mile from concentrated use areas.

2. Erosion Bridge Problems

The rebar support pins must be level for accurate data gathering. If one support pin is higher than the other because it was struck or the soil shrank and/or swelled during freeze-thaw or wet-dry cycles then the support pins must be leveled and new measurements must be taken for future comparisons. Also, there can be changes in the actual soil surface elevation due to soils bulk density changes such as freezing and thawing. An increase or decrease in bulk density between successive measurements may affect your interpretation of the data, causing you to incorrectly conclude that either soil loss or deposition has occurred. To prevent the problem of freezing and thawing winter measurement periods will be avoided and monitoring measurement will only be recorded from the early spring through fall months.

3. Effects of Weather

Special single storm measurements may be taken after a single storm event. Two readings must be made, one by estimating original soil high spots and the other by measuring actual rill depths.

4. Sample Size

If data collected are inconclusive or inadequate for making management decisions, then the number of sites with plots may have to be increased. The larger the sample size, the more accurate the data.

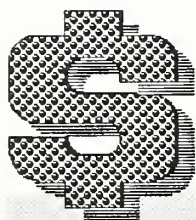
Procedure

Initially, one Erosion Bridge will be placed at a station. All plots will be adequately marked and their locations properly documented on a range trend plot location form (Form 4412-24) so that they will be easily found. Natural features or rebar posts, etc., will be painted red and placed near the side of the road to represent witness posts. The study plot will be placed reasonably close to a road so that relocation is easy. All plots will have a compass heading and estimated distance from the witness post. A general color photo print will be taken at each study site.

All data will be documented on the Erosion Bridge Field Data sheet and kept in a 6-way folder labeled "Medicine Lodge South Fork Water Erosion Studies". Also, all photos and evaluations will be kept in the 6-way folder. Pertinent information (summaries or evaluations) should be kept in the appropriate allotment file located in the Medicine Lodge Resource Area Office.

Appendix G

Implementation Schedule for the South Fork of the Snake River Management Plan



The implementation of this management plan is contingent upon funding being made available to develop the recreation facilities and to fund the manpower necessary to do the monitoring.

This implementation plan consists of developments and monitoring. The monitoring is necessary to analyze the actions and measure progress toward meeting objectives. These will overlap because monitoring will begin before all of the developments are in place.

It is anticipated that the monitoring will take a certain amount of time each year no matter what the developments are. This amount is split among the major subactivities of Range, Recreation and Wildlife.

Monitoring

This monitoring will begin upon completion of the Plan and continue throughout the life of the plan. The amounts listed here are in 1989 dollars and will be needed on an annual basis.

Range	\$101,200
Wildlife	\$128,600
Recreation	\$48,400
Law Enforcement/Information & Education	\$93,200
Support	\$23,100
Annual Recreation Maintenance & Rehabilitation	\$50,000

Developments

These developments will be constructed as the monies become available. Ideally there would be monies available in the year preceding the construction to do the Environmental Assessments (EA) which would include the clearances for Cultural Resources and Threatened or Endangered Species. Survey and design work would need to be done two years prior to construction to locate the facilities on the ground and stake them in for the clearances. Managers and Program Leaders, therefore need to be looking two years in advance of the current year to properly implement this development schedule.

Cadastral Survey needs have not been identified in the schedule but it is anticipated that survey work will need to be done. At this time there is not an accurate estimate of the costs. In the FY 92 Program Package \$96,000 was identified. This was equally split between years one and two.

Snake River Plan

The following cost estimates and implementation schedule are provided to give the reader: 1) an idea of relative priorities; and 2) an idea of individual project costs as well as

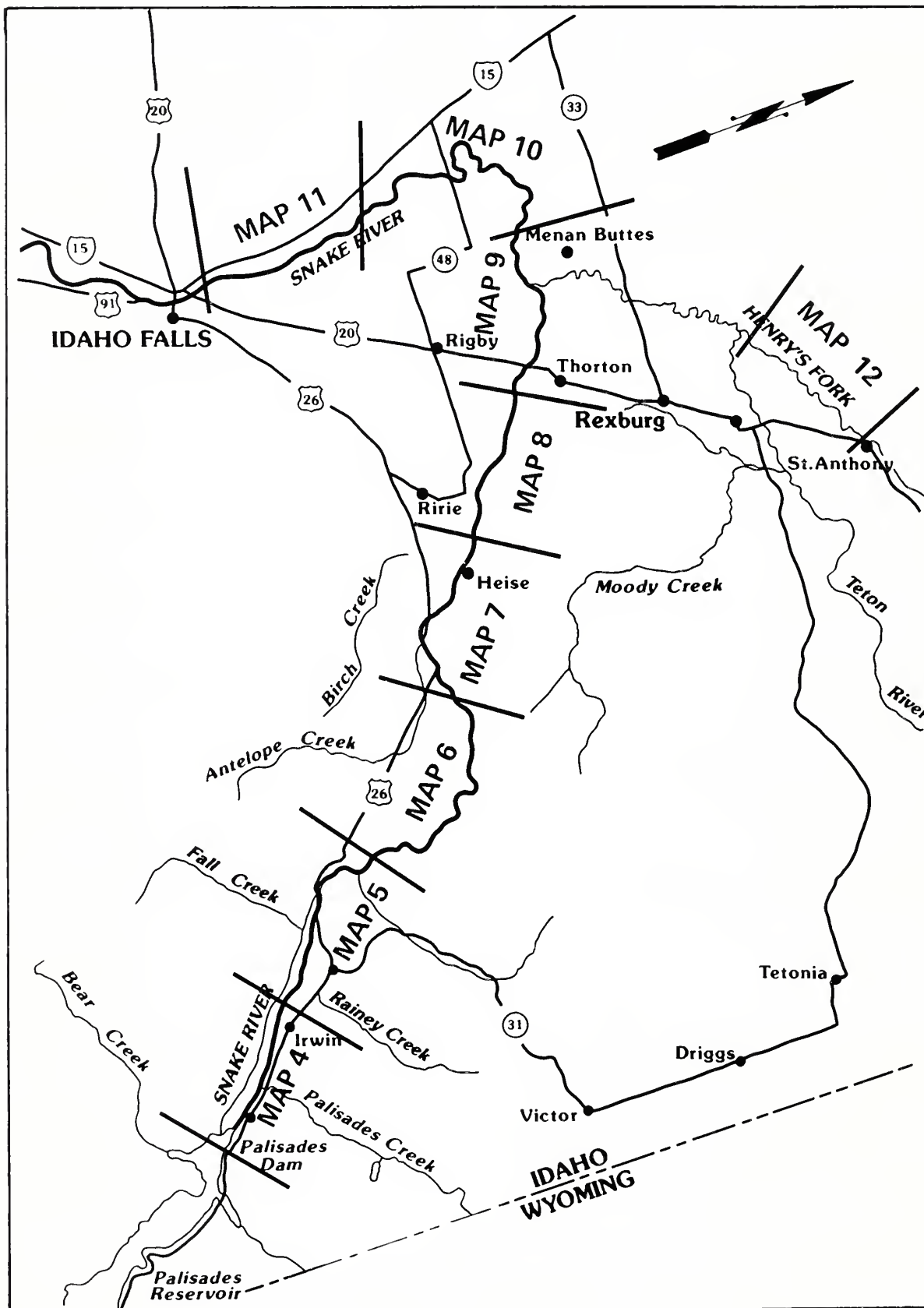
total cost. Actual accomplishments will depend largely on available funds, but the relative priorities will be used to guide future management and expenditure of funds.

Year One		
	Snake River Visitor Information Service Center (USFS)	\$246,000
	Snake River Visitor Information Service Center (BLM)	\$53,200
	Range Projects	\$7,500
	Wildlife/Fisheries Projects	\$19,300
	Kelly Island Bank Stabilization	\$10,000
	Conant Valley Boat Access	\$10,000
Year Two		
	Black Canyon Archeological Site	\$775
	Fall Creek Falls Overlook	\$13,595
	Heise (Day use area, boat ramp, picnic area)	\$100,000
	Byington Boat Access (Restrooms, water system)	\$40,000
Year Three		
	Cottonwood Boat Access	\$26,150
	Gravel Pit Restroom	\$14,000
	Byington Boat Access (Paving, day use area, landscaping)	\$56,000
	Wildlife/Fisheries Projects	\$19,000
Year Four		
	Wolf Flat	\$18,500
	Kelly Island (Restrooms)	\$60,000
	Box Canyon Restroom	\$14,000
Year Five		
	North Menan Buttes	\$13,200
	Warm Slough	\$4,175
	Kelly Island (Campground)	\$36,800
	Stinking Springs	\$5,850
Year Six		
	Irwin Easement	\$38,100
	Irwin Footbridge Parking	\$310
	Warm Springs Parking	\$3,000
Year Seven		
	Squaw Creek	\$1,000
	Lorenzo Bridge	\$33,000
	Wildlife/Fisheries Projects	\$10,000

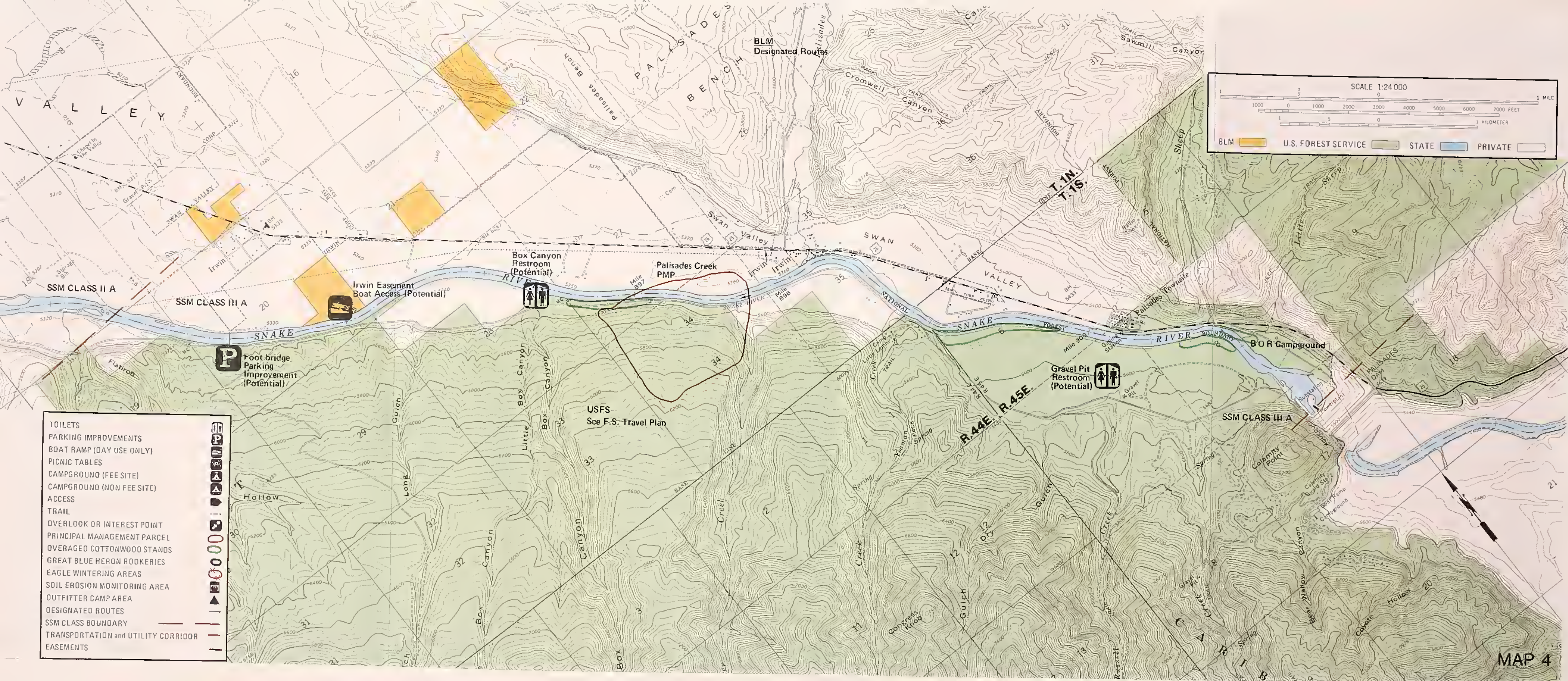
Year Eight		
	Big Six/ N. Parks Access	\$1,600
Year Nine		
	Little Kelly Canyon Trail	\$5,375
Year Ten		
	Clark Hill Trail	\$750
Year Eleven		
	Roberts Accesses	\$1,600
	Menan Buttes View Camping Area	\$16,925
Year Twelve		
	Trestle Bridge	\$31,000
	Wildlife/Fisheries Projects	\$10,000
Year Thirteen		
	St. Anthony P. Access/gauging station	\$1,000
Year Fourteen		
	St. Anthony Bridge P. Access	\$7,000

At the end of Year Fourteen the developments should all be in place and only the monitoring and maintenance will occur for the remainder of the life of the Plan. The South Fork User Study planned for FY 1990 and FY 1991 should also provide data which will be valuable in fine-tuning river developments.

Map Packet Index



Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles



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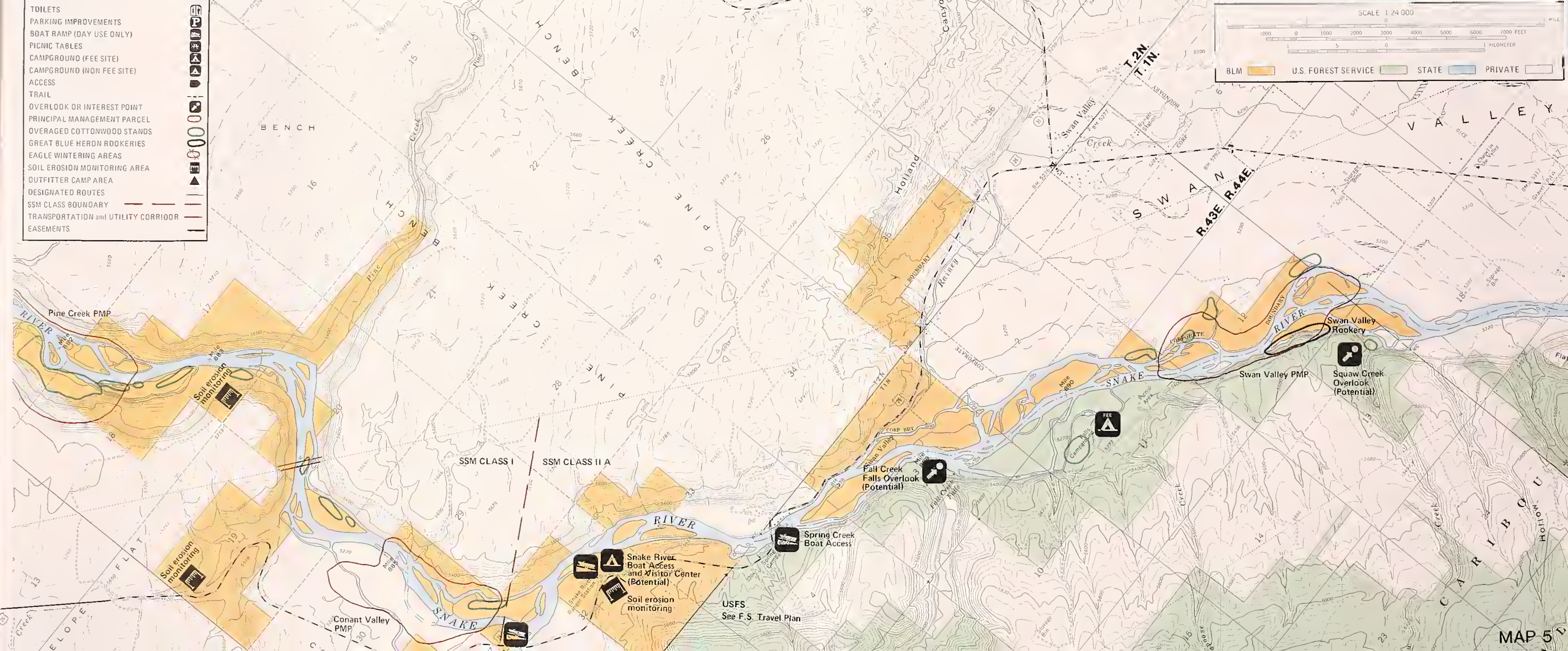
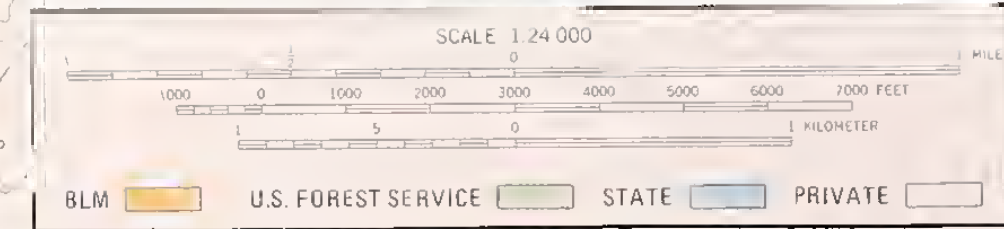
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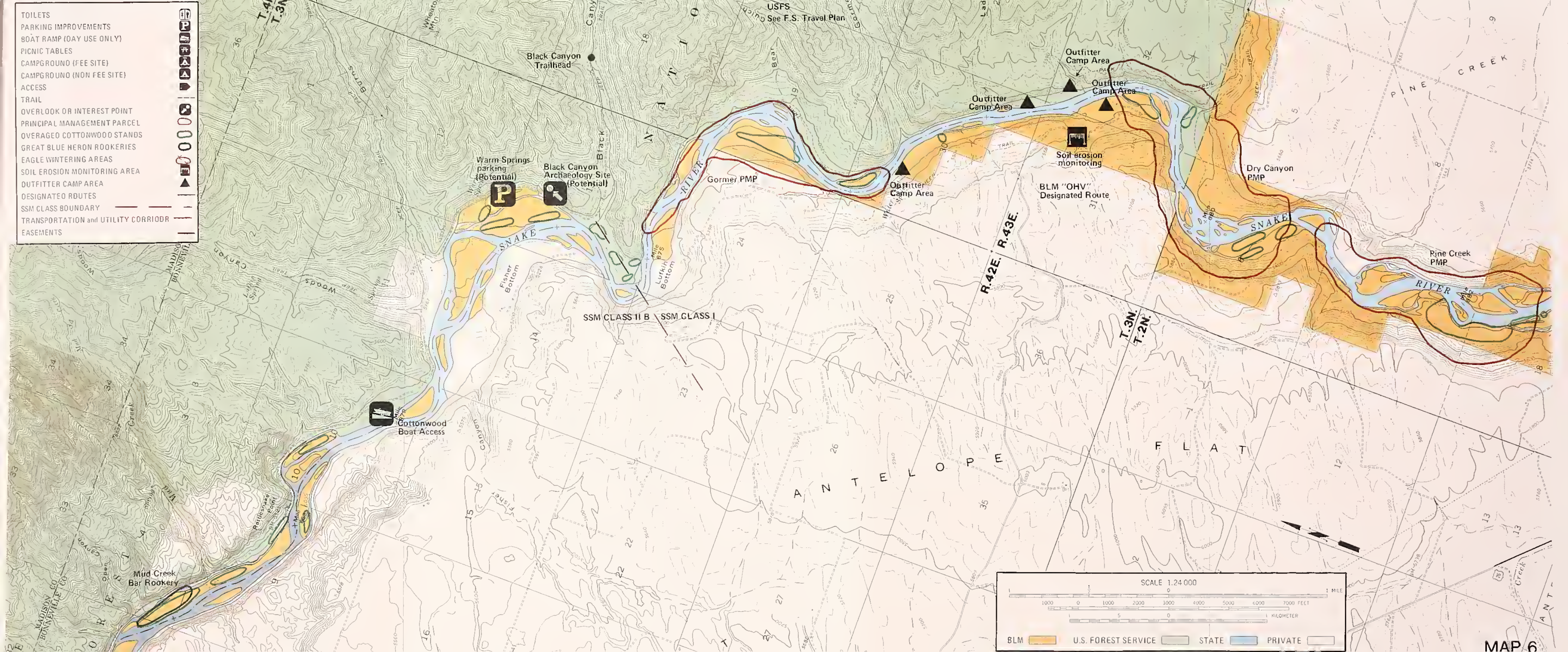
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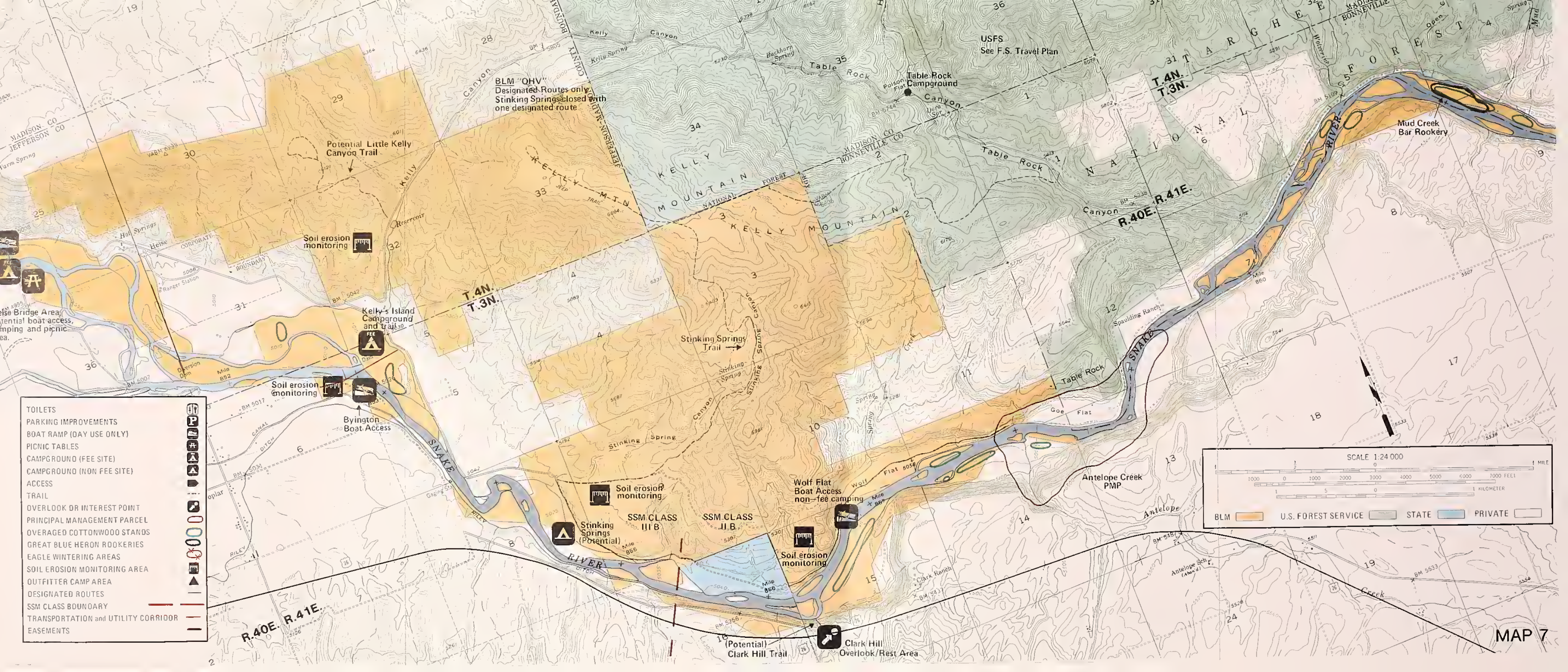
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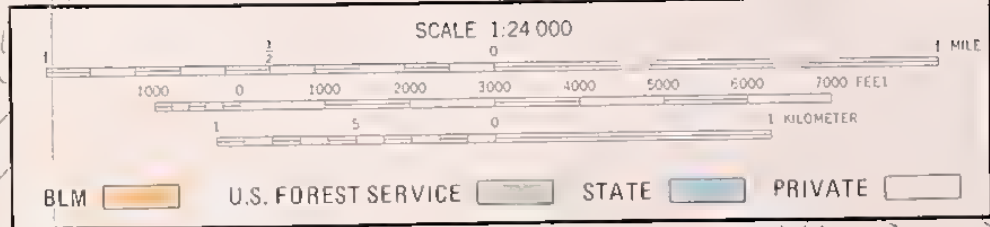


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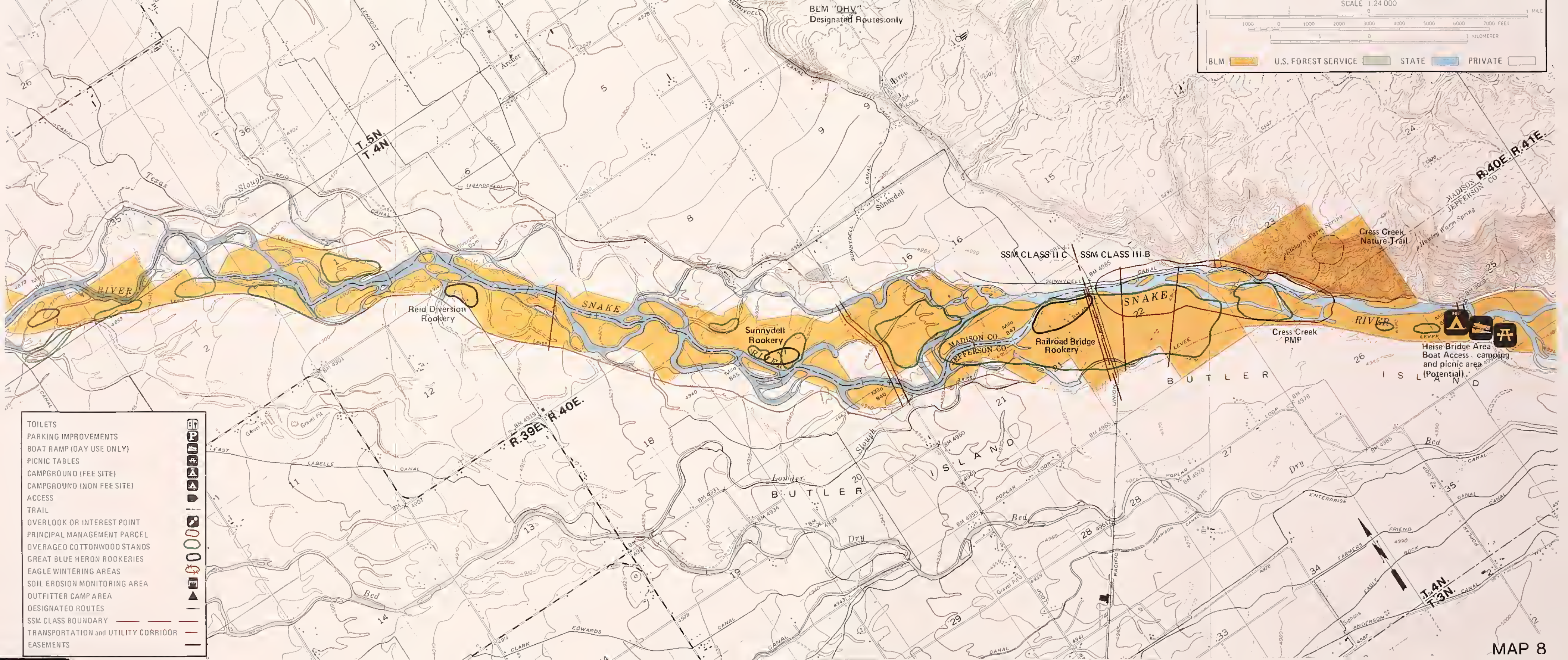




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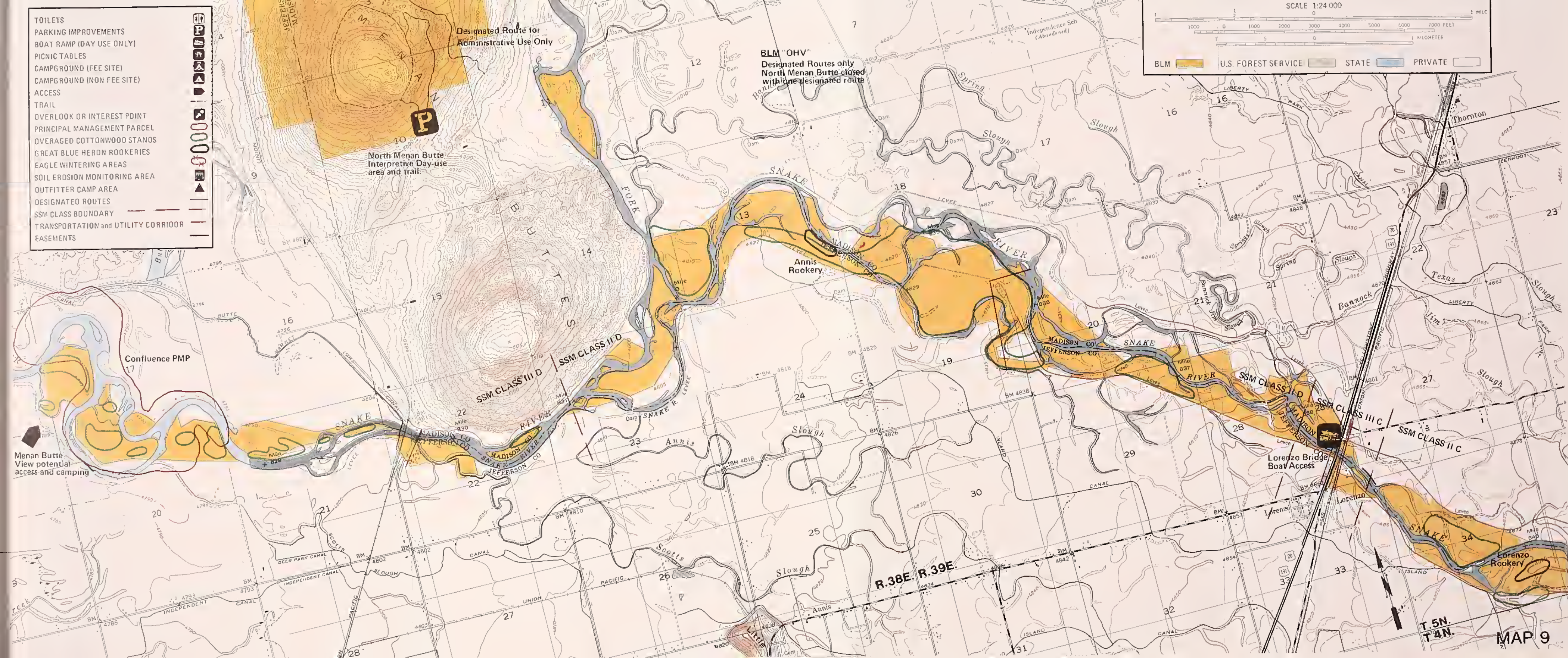
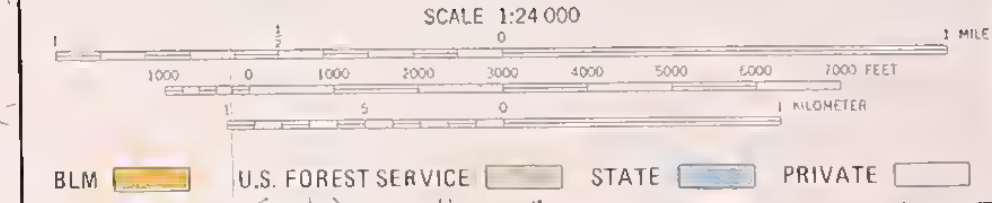
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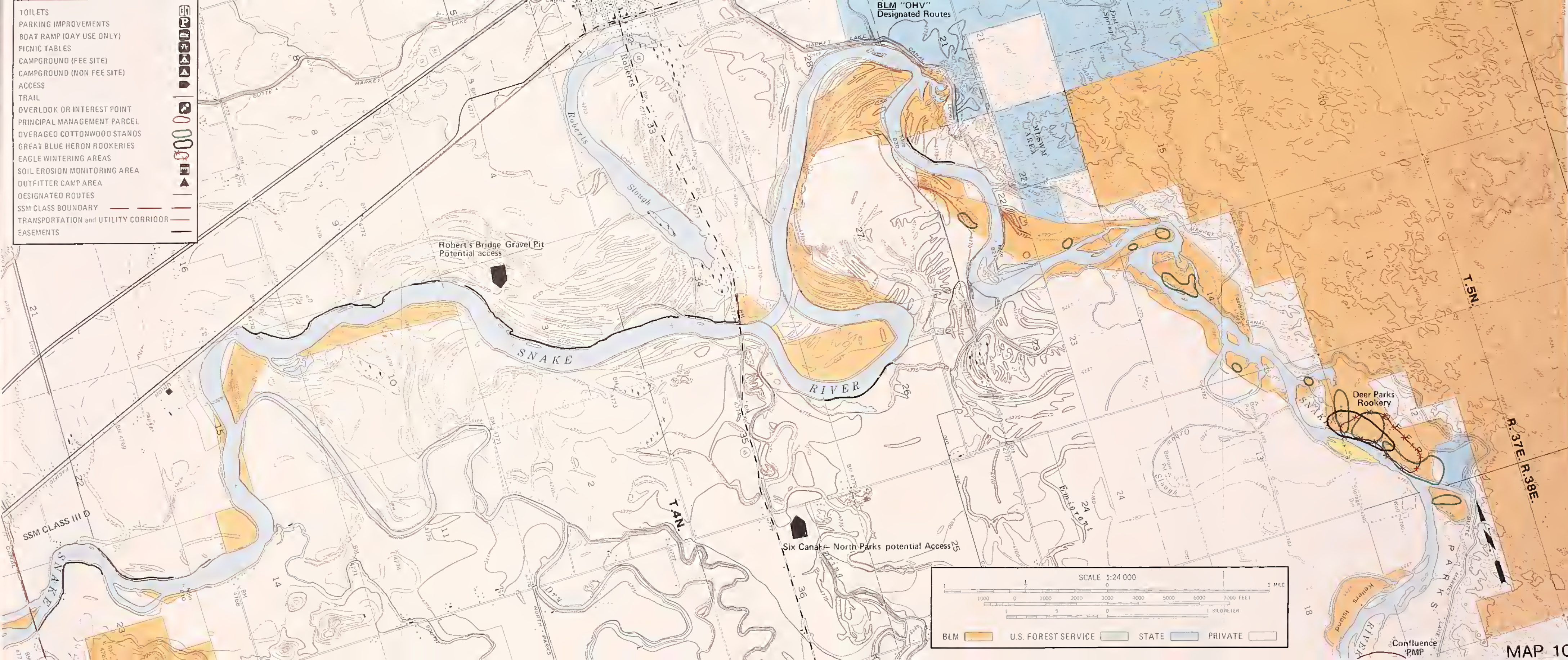
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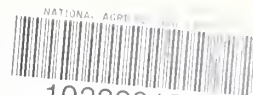
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